THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. NO. 33.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Wilmington District—4th Round.

Brunswick Zion	Aug.	24 and 25
Whiteville, Shiloh	"	28
" Rehobeth	"	29 and 30
" Swindles	"	31 and Sept. 1
Cokesbury	Sept.	7 and 8
Topsail, Rocky Point	"	14 and 15
Wilmington, Fifth Street	"	21 and 22
Elizabeth, Wayman	"	28 and 29
Bladen, Windsor	Oct.	5 and 6
Onslow, Queens Creek	"	12 and 13
Duplin, Charity	"	19 and 20
Smithville	"	25 and 26
Wilmington, Front Street	Nov.	2 and 3
Clinton		9 and 10

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

LIFE THE DEATH.

GREAT QUESTION,

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my income for a Policy on my Life?"

38,000 Persons have Insured in the

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN..
And others are Daily Applying.

THE principle of LIFE INSURANCE has become so well demonstrated, that it is hardly necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, overlooking, if not violating, one of the most important duties of life, in not guarding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive them of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at a small premium, a requisite sum is secured in case of death, to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life pass more pleasantly, but will bring to the deathbed the happy consolation that your wife and children will not be left destitute, or to THE COLD, CHEERLESS SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.
is most cordially recommended for the carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT years, and now, with a

Capital of over $6,000,000 00

stands as one of the solid monetary institutions of the nation and offers positively the best inducements for LIFE INSURANCE in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four have died, making $23,000 in cash paid over promptly to survivors; and but for this forethought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year

50 per cent. Dividends is paid to Policy holders every year during Life,

and at death the Policy is paid to survivors.

Risks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, and the rates are regulated according to age. THIS PROVISION CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. Nothing can possibly be gained by delay in this duty and much may be lost. Of two courses, one of which may leave your family or dependent friends destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support at your decease; can there be a doubt which is to be chosen? Every one knows that if the pressure of the times beare hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as this without resources or protector, and it is easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live without his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to avail himself of the advantages offered by one of the LARGEST, SAFEST, BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,
Market Street, between 2d and 3d.,
Wilmington, N. C.
jan. 27 103—2taw—wtf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by John G. Sutton, for purposes therein set forth, I will, on Monday of October Superior Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county, at the Court House door, in Elizabethtown in said county, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, for bond and good security, sundry Tracts of Land lying in Bladen county, (one on the river,) amounting in all, to about 1,400 acres, more or less. A more full description will be given on the day of sale.

Title with full covenants of warranty will be made.

HERBERT R. FRANCIS,
Trustee.
aug. 23 28-6t

50,000 PEACH TREES!

APPLES,
PEARS
AND
CHERRIES,
BEST MARKET VARIETIES.

☞ Send for a Catalogue.
WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.
sept 13 31-4t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at the present September Term, 1867, of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator *de bonis non* of William Keith, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. F. MURPHY, Adm'r.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867. 31-3t*

The Mont Cenis Tunnel.

Late European papers announce the opening of the Mont Cenis railway. This should not be confounded with the Mont Cenis tunnel, which will not be finished in less than four or five years, according to the estimate of the French and Italian commissioners, made in July last. The railway referred to lies outside of the Mont Cenis pass, and is intended only for temporary use, though it may be kept in operation after the completion of the tunnel, if business should support the two routes.—Many passengers would probably prefer the outside line, commanding some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, to the gloomy seclusion of the tunnel. The length of the latter gigantic work is seven miles and 1,115 yards. Up to the 30th of June, 1867, the excavation on the Italian side of the Alps amounted to two miles and 1,155 yards, and on the French side to one mile and 839 yards. From the commencement of the undertaking, the progress has been slower on the French side than on the Italian. Nearly as fast as completed, the tunnel is lined with stone quarried in the vicinity of the entrance, imparting to it the finish of a piece of masonry. The cost per yard, up to the last report, had been 10,923 francs, the expense steadily increasing as the work goes on. The railway, exclusive of the portion passing through the tunnel, will be about thirty-four and a half miles long, and will be throughout very difficult and costly of construction. As a whole, it will be the most expensive piece of railway in the world, and a greater triumph of engineering science than any hitherto attempted.

Lyman, N. H., is reveling in the discovery of gold.

THE TWO SUNSETS.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still;

No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew;

For, from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But, on the river's farther side,
We saw the hill-tops glorified;

A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day, without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom:
With them the sunset's rosy bloom;

While dark, through willowy vistas seem,
The river rolled in shade between.

From out the darkness where we trod,
We gazed upon those hills of God,

Whose light seemed not of moon or sun;
We spake not, but our thought was one.

We paused, as if from that bright shore
Beckoned our dear ones gone before;

And stilled our beating hearts to hear
The voices lost to mortal ear!

Sudden our pathway turned from night;
The hills swung open to the light;

Thro' their green gates the sunshine showed;
A long, slant splendor downward flowed.

Down glade, and glen, and bank it rolled;
It bridged the shaded stream with gold,

And, borne on piers of mist, allied
The shadowy with the sunlit side!

"So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near
The river dark with mortal fear,

"And the night cometh, chill with dew,
O Father! let Thy light break through!

"So let the hills of doubt divide,
So bridge with faith the sunless tide!

"So let the eyes that fall on earth
On Thy eternal hills look forth;

"And in Thy beckoning angels, know
The dear ones whom we loved below!"

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

STATE NEWS.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—As an evidence of the progress of the re-establishment of the mails in this State, under the supervision of Special Agent, Dr. A. Jobe, we notice that in addition to the large number of the post-routes and postoffices re-opened, that he has succeeded in establishing nine more money order offices, viz: Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Greensboro', Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury and Tarboro', together with Newbern and Wilmington, which have been money order offices since the establishment of the system. Our people now have a safe and cheap way of sending money to all parts of the Untied States safe, because the money does not go through the mails, but the postmaster receives the money and gives a draft or check, which can be sent to its destination and there be presented to the postmaster who immediately cashes it—as is done by any banking institution—cheap, because for ten cents twenty dollars or less can be sent to any office in the United States. Larger sums cost in proportion.

New Bern *Jour. of Com.*

MUSTERED OUT.—Maj. Foster, Chief of the Freedman's Bureau, at Kinston, has been mustered out of the service, under the recent retrenchment order of Gen. Grant. We hope to see the day come, when every military man in the South will receive similar orders, to march. But, while it is deemed necessary to keep the military among us, we regret that such a man as Major Foster should be taken away. As an officer he has proved faithful to his trust; as a man, and a gentleman, he has won a host of friends, who will regret to see him go back to the "Hub of the Nation." He is an agreeable companion, and high-toned; and, forgetting the past, Major, we wish you a long life and much happiness.

Goldsboro' *Star.*

NEW RESIDENCES.—Mr. A. P. Gowan has nearly completed a very handsome two story brick residence on the ground formerly occupied by the blacksmith shop of the late James Dougherty. Mr. M. L. Holmes has also nearly finished two pretty Cottages on Church street, the Western side of the same square.

Mr. David Atwell is building a nice residence on the western extremity of Kerr street. And Dr. J. W. Hall, the Napoleon of builders, has just put up the wall of an eight room residence on the corner of Fisher and Fulton. He proposes to put up one or more on the same lot as soon as it can be done.

Mr. John I. Shaver has just finished a two story brick dwelling on the corner of Church and Council; and Mr. R. J. West has nearly completed four new residences on the west of Inniss street, and there are others soon to be erected in the same neighborhood.

These improvements have recently come under our observation. There may be others in process in other parts of the town which we have not seen.

Salisbury *Watchman.*

FREIGHT.—An immense amount of freight is passing over the Wilmington Road for the interior of North and South Carolina, via Goldsboro', and the North Carolina Road.

Business on the Atlantic Road has greatly increased within a few weeks past.

Goldsboro' *Star.*

OUR CITY COMMISSIONERS.—We cannot withhold the expression of the public acknowledgment, as well as our own, to the present Board of Commissioners, for the substantial and excellent manner in which they are filling up our streets. We have not known the streets in such good condition as they are now being put by the Commissioners. We vote them many thanks.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SELMA.—This new town, (but a few months old) on the North Carolina Road in the county of Johnston, is growing rapidly. We observed yesterday, in passing by, that there are some three or four houses rapidly approaching completion, about ten houses in all. As early as May last, the town was laid off. Captain Sharpe is determined to build a town at that point and we think he will succeed. The circus will show there on the 20th of the present month.—Goldsboro' *Star.*

FIRST BALE OF COTTON.—We learn that our friend Dr. Miller, of this county, is entitled to the credit of bringing the first bale of new cotton into this market the present season. The bale was delivered at the depot on yesterday, and this morning was forwarded to his commission merchant, in Petersburg. Good for Wake. We believe this is the second or third bale raised in the State and carried to market this season.—Raleigh *Sentinel, 18th.*

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.—The first bale of the new cotton crop of North Carolina was received in this city on Sunday, by Cyrus P. Mendenhall & Co. The sample was forwarded by rail from Goldsboro', N. C. Its grade is low middling, and sold for 23 cents.—Baltimore *Sun, 17th.*

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Thirty-Seventh Session of the Baptist State Convention will be held with the Church at Goldsboro', on Wednesday before the third Sunday in October.

NO EDITOR FOR HER.—If our readers (says the Raleigh *Progress*) do not think that it requires nerve to edit a newspaper, let them read this, the experience of "one of them fellows:"

"One evening, it was moonlight in the summer time—we sat alone on the porch by the cottage door, holding that little white hand in a gentle pressure; one arm had stolen round her waist, and a silent song of joy, 'like the music of the night,' was on our soul. Our lips met in a sweet delicious kiss, and in bending softly to her ear, we whispered a tale of passionate devotion—we proposed. In a moment she tore her hand from ours, and with a look of ineffable scorn said, 'what, marry an editor?—You git out!' We slid."

Probably the *Progress* editor speaks from experience.

STATE TAX.—Our Sheriff started to the capital yesterday to settle the State tax for this county. In the depressed condition of the country, it is gratifying to observe the promptness with which our people have met the demand of our State government.

Charlotte *News.*

CATAWBA RIVER BRIDGE.—The Iron Bridge of the W. C. & R. R., over the Catawba River, is now in the course of construction, under the superintendence of Capt. Smith. Its completion will relieve the public of apprehensions which have been felt on account of the shaky trestle-work upon which the cars now cross.

Charlotte *News.*

CRIMINAL COURT OF CRAVEN COUNTY.—The regular fall session of this Court will commence next Monday. The docket is full, and this term will be the most interesting one held since the Court was created.—Newberne *Journal of Commerce, 19th.*

Registration in Wayne County.

GOLDSBORO', Sept. 18, 1867.

Herewith please find complete official returns of registration in Wayne County:

	White.	Black.
Goldsboro'	239	376
New Hope	100	85
Saulston	113	109
Davis'	111	116
Nahunta	115	85
Pikeville	115	56
Fork	114	107
Stoney Creek	69	65
Grantham's	142	42
Buck Swamp	117	37
Indian Springs	68	50
Dudley	153	153
	1,456	1,282
Total	2,738	

H.

Advertising.

The National Intelligencer truthfully says:

Publishers of newspapers should unite to fasten the conviction upon the public mind to discountenance a certain system of professed advertising that is hurtful to them, and of no real service to business men. Let us give instances: A dealer is approached by some oily-gammon person, who descants upon the advantage of having his business card presented, with that of others, upon some sort of a sheet, with a frame about it and an *outre* picture in the centre. It is represented that great numbers of people look at these sightless sheets attentively and constantly, and straightway go off and purchase of the dealers whose names are on the sheet in question. The latter are often flattered into the belief that their names, thus so conspicuously posted, really attract great attention, and bring marvelous remuneration in the augmentation of their trade. If such a one will take the trouble of going to some leading hotel to ascertain how many persons look at the advertising sheet in question he will find that scarce a man in a day does so.—Yet twenty or thirty or fifty or a hundred dollars are sometimes thrown away yearly in this worthless style of advertising. The same amount paid to established newspapers of the best kind would infallibly bring thousands of dollars in additional sales.

The same drift of remark is applicable to advertising in little weekly or monthly sheets. A dozen or so, or perchance a hundred, are circulated, when it is promised that thousands are to be freely distributed among the people. The ridiculousness and absurdity of the thing are apparent. Much more may be said as to wasting money by advertising on bills of fare at hotels, just as if business people who resort to this city idle away valuable time by long sittings at breakfasts and dinners at hotels. So of advertising on theatre or concert bills.—People go to such places for pleasure. They, for the time, throw off thoughts of business. Besides, in the dim light between acts the advert isements cannot be read. There are many other like forms of spurious advertising upon which, in the aggregate, a vast sum is cast to the winds or the waters by the business community yearly. We maintain that regular newspapers in a city, whose character is equal to the wants of citizens of one class or another, deserve in return that advertising patronage that for every dollar expended there comes tenfold in return.

Confederate Bonds in Market.

We learn, from reliable authority, that within the past day or two Mr. Bernard Avegno, one of our largest brokers, has purchased two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of 8 per cent. Confederate bonds of the issue of 1861, and three hundred thousand of the issue of 1863, to fill an order either from the North or from Europe. The prices paid we have not been able to learn; but should not be surprised if this were a part of the sum of a million in Confederate 8 per cents. advertised for in the National Intelligencer of recent date. It might ensue that in the settlement of the Alabama and other claims between the United States and the Governments of England and France, the two latter should take the ground which ours has repeatedly assumed, viz: that the rebellious States were never out of the Union; and, as a corollary, that the parent Government is responsible for the damages which they have committed.—*N. O. Crescent, Sept. 14.*

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The loyal Boston Transcript disloyally says that Butler "is getting in bad odor with the best men of his party." Such as Sumner and Wilson, we presume.

WHAT THE RADICAL LEADERS ADVOCATE.—An exchange says the leading Radicals of the country advocate a national debt; increased taxation; untaxed bonds for the rich; high protective tariff for New England manufacturers; shinplasters for the poor and gold for the bondholders; negro mongrelism at the polls and in the jury box; disfranchisement of foreign voters; military satraps, at the expense of $100,000,000 to the general government, instead of civil State officers, paid by the States respectively; negro Congressmen and negro Senators; negro judges and jurors; negro Vice President; trial by military commissions instead of civil courts; the right and power of Congress to change our present form of government without the consent of the people; the right of Congress to abolish State governments and establish a military despotism over half the old Union; the right of Congress to force negro equality upon all the States—regardless of the will of the people.

POLITICAL CHANGES.—The Albany Argus of Monday, speculating upon the recent political changes in Maine and California, says:

Three weeks from to-morrow elections will be held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. Two of these States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, have been quite closely contested. Last year the Republican majority in Pennsylvania was 17,178. Should the Democrats gain proportionately in that State as they have just gained in Maine, the majority against the Radicals would be fifty thousand! In Ohio, at the last election, the Republican majority was 42,686, and a gain equal to that of Maine would give the Democrats about 12,000 majority. In Indiana, the Republican majority was last year 14,202, and the Democrats there can have about 35,000 majority next month, by doing as well as their brethren in Maine. Applying the same rule to New York State, and the result would be astounding. Fenton's majority last year was 13,789, and at the gain in Maine, the Democrats would have a majority of about a round 100,000!

SUFFRAGE IN KANSAS.—Woman suffrage meetings are now held in all parts of Kansas. The question is to be submitted, and Governor Crawford, Senators Pomeroy and Ross, Congressman Clark, ex-Governor Robinson, and others of note, are said to favor the proposed extension of the franchise.

RADICAL ENEMIES.—"Local Difficulties" and "General Apathy" seem to be the two most terrible impediments in the way of Radical success. "Local Difficulties" sent that party to the wall in California; "General Apathy" caused a loss of thousands in Vermont; and in Maine both these cruel disturbers of Radical harmony nearly sent that organization into political bankruptcy.

NEGRO AMBITION FOR OFFICE.—The New Orleans Times, referring to the approaching elections in Louisiana, says:

"It is undeniable that a strong feeling of *caste*—of exclusiveness—is growing up in the breasts of the colored people, and that the tendency to ignore white men as counsellors and leaders—even though they be of the most Radical type politically—is constantly on the increase. Even at this early day, long before an election for new local governments can be held, there is scarcely a State or municipal office that can be named for which a negro candidate has not already been put forward, with strong and active supporters at his back. A colored man, now holding office by appointment of General Sheridan, boasted on a leading thoroughfare, in tones to be heard by passers, that he would be the next Sheriff elected, if it cost him fifty thousand dollars. He is confident of succeeding without any such liberal expenditure; another is quite as confident of being the next Mayor. The member of Congress from the First District is decided upon, and so on to the end of the list."

A CANDID RADICAL.—Hon. John Hickman, who was last week nominated in Chester county for the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a speech in which he gave his opinion of Harrisburg in the following plain terms:

I would rather spend three months in the poor-house or prison of Chester County than in Harrisburgh. No man can go there and come back with an unsullied reputation, and I am not sure that it is not my enemies rather than my friends that desire to send me there.

CONTESTED SEAT.—Joseph Powell gives formal notice to Congressman Butler, of the First Tennessee District, that he will contest his seat in Congress. Powell was a Congressional candidate, and received forty-one votes against Butler's eight or ten thousand. On the sole ground that Butler was a rebel in the early days of the war, his competitor claims the seat.

A Kentucky paper says it is a fact not generally known, that Mr. Merrick, one of the counsel for John H. Surratt, who so severely handled Holt in his speech before the jury, is a brother-in-law of that gentleman. Merrick, Holt, and Senator Yulee, of Florida, married sisters, and during the Administration of Buchanan, the ladies occupied pews in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Gurley was pastor. Mrs. Holt was in feeble health at the time, and shortly afterward died.—*Journal.*

At the commencement of the war, Holt was a bitter and malignant secessionist, and, unfortunately for him, he put his opinion on record by writing a secesh letter. Finding that a change of opinion might be to his advantage, he became suddenly opposed to the doctrine, and got office for so doing.

The mother of Mrs. Holt, on her deathbed, asked to see her children before she died. The wife of Senator Yulee wrote to Holt to get a permit for her to pass the Federal lines that she might be with her mother at the time of her death. The cold-blooded Holt, as if to show that one renegade is worse than ten thousand Turks, refused the request, and insulted the sister of his own wife by adding that he could hold no communication with any one who held the political sentiments of herself or her husband. The recollection of this episode in the life of the friend of the perjured Conover no doubt aided Merrick in the well-deserved castigation he gave Holt. The ends of justice might in part be satisfied if it had been in Merrick's power to place in every honest hand a whip to lash the renegade Holt naked through the world. His conduct shows him to be among the basest, meanest of mankind.

A HEARTY WELCOME.—The Cairo Democrat says that seventeen men and boys and two colored "female ladies" turned out to do honor to Sheridan when he passed through that city *en route* North, after being relieved by the President.

From the Boston Post.

THE WANT OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of the country are getting impatient of the politicians, who keep us all in hot water, and plot for their own advantage. Nothing is waited for now but restoration,—a return of the States once in rebellion to their places and duty in the Union. Why do we not have it?—Is it because of the continued rebelliousness of those with whom we contended for four years, to compel them to obey the same supreme law which we profess to obey ourselves? There is notoriously no resistance from that quarter. Are the people of the North unwilling that the authority of the Constitution should be restored where for four years it was suspended?—On the contrary they are patiently waiting for that very thing to be brought about, since they consider it the chief and legitimate fruit of the war. Then what is the trouble with public affairs? Why cannot we have peace and good feeling once more? What stands in the way of order and obedience? Who hinders reunion and a return to prosperity? There is but one answer. It is the politicians in Congress.—They have the conceit to think they are the country. But for them alone, the country would be peaceful and advancing.

The body of the people are in no sense politicians. They want only a good and stable government. As for their being interested in the ascendancy of any particular party, it is an arrant pretence. They sustain one party or another, just as they find it performs their service. It is nothing to them who are in particular offices and who are not; who are thought by a party clique "honorable" men, and renowned men, and who are not; all they look for is equal laws, as little government as is consistent with public security, the largest freedom for themselves in all directions of industry, and a common respect for public authority. It is not the people who keep alive this state of excitement.—They do not feed the fever which is consuming the country's veins. The country has been in great peril; they rose to rescue it, and supposed their work was done. But after all their efforts and sacrifices, the politicians tell them they are mistaken; it has got to be all done over again, this time at the hands of the politicians themselves.—The assumption is preposterous. It may be a little time before the people fairly comprehend the purposes of the men who thus deceive them, but the discovery of their delusion is sure to come at last.

If the men who control Congress had the least foresight, they would not require to be told of this fact. They plot and scheme for themselves, when the country cries out in its agony for relief—and rest from its prolonged sufferings. This is not a time to pursue party advantage. No man now ought to think for a moment of what is to be gained on one side or another, but only of what may be done for the country. We were ourselves ready to sink all considerations of party when the storm burst on us in 1861, and resolved to pay no regard to its calls until we were certain again that we had a country in which contending parties were possible. And as we felt at the breaking out of the country's troubles, so do we feel now. This is the time to test one's patriotism, not to strengthen a feeling of partisanship. It is not who is the Democrat, and who the Republican; but who is ready to make a sincere and earnest effort to save his country and its institutions.—By some we have ourselves been thought too Democratic; by others, not Democratic enough. Some style us an advocate of the President; others a defender of some one else.

The plain truth of it is, we are in this crisis, as we were in the crisis of '61, neither Democratic nor Republican—neither Johnson nor anti-Johnson. Whatever the strength and depth of our convictions on principles of administration, we do not deem this the time to obtrude them when the country is slowly dying of sheer abandonment. We are Democratic now as we always have been, and expect to be Democratic to the end of our days, because we hold the Democratic theory of the character and functions of our Goverment the wholly sound one, and are thoroughly convinced that an administrative policy based on that theory is the best in all respects for the common interest of the people.—But we do not think it necessary to insist that others shall see as we see before we can work together for the salvation of the Union. We are ready to join hands with any and all persons, of whatever creed or party, so they but bear the name of American citizens, to save this country from anarchy on the one hand and despotism on the other. It is a crisis; and we hold that all patriots should rise above party ways of thinking to the elevated plane of patriotic thought and action. This is our sole creed in these times. Who is there that cannot subscribe to it, unless bound hand and foot in partisan toils.

Here is the business of the country that stands waiting and suffering. There are great practical questions to be answered, and the answer involves all things else.—The material interests of the nation cry out for relief. Nothing can prosper while public confidence is undermined by the uncertain and revolutionary course of selfish and narrow politicians. Business of all kinds will refuse to revive, so long as people have no faith in the steadiness of legislation. Trade will remain stagnant; factories will grow silent; ship-yards will be deserted; commerce will take to foreign flags, and slip out of our hands altogether; and evidences of material decay and death will continue to multiply. Until party leaders leave the country alone, and abandon the notion that it cannot live without their pretentious quackery, we cannot have either peace or prosperity. There is nothing left the people now but to take matters out of their control as soon as possible. The people showed themselves competent to save the country once, and it is no less certain that they are equal to the task again, if they take it fairly into their hands.

As elections will soon be held in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the following table will be useful for reference, as well as interesting from the reflections it is calculated to call forth:

HOW A RADICAL CONGRESS IS COMPOSED. The following was the vote in round numbers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, at the elections in these States:

	Democratic.	Republican.
Pennsylvania	290,000	305,000
Ohio	215,000	252,000
Kentucky	90,000	33,000
	595,000	590,000

In three States it will be seen that there are 595,000 Democrats to 590,000 Republicans. Now let us see how they are actually represented in Congress.

595,000 Democrats have..... 9 members
590,000 Republicans have..... 34 members

Did anybody ever hear of a government, calling itself a popular one, founded upon the will of the people, that presented such an anomoly? Was there ever a rotten burrough system in England equal to it? Can such a state of things be submitted to?

Pittsburg Post.

The Tax on Cotton.

The following judicious remarks on the cotton crop and the cotton tax are from the pen of G. W. Griffin, late editor-in-chief of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette:

There is every indication that the cotton crop for 1867 will be very small, even smaller than that of last year. Although a number of our cotemporaries express a contrary opinion, our own advices from Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, are anything else but encouraging. In these States the worm and the overflow have destroyed nearly two-thirds of the entire crop, while in other parts of the country, where the seasons have been more favorable, the planters have, in many instances, been wholly unable to procure help. The freedmen, if they work at all, do not care to work in any other way than on shares, and usually demand one-half of the crop for their services. This deluded class of human beings flatter themselves with the belief that a day of luxurious ease is near at hand; that the landed property of the South will be confiscated for their especial benefit, and that they will soon become the sole possessors of untold wealth. Their imaginations are filled with visions of splendor, and dreams of debasing servitude for their former masters. No wonder that they are sullen and insolent, when asked to labor. But these are not the only difficulties with which the Southern planter has to contend. His taxes are becoming daily more and more burdensome.

Almost every article of human consumption is taxed. He is obliged not only to pay an indirect tax on everything necessary for growing his crop, but for the clothing he wears, the light he burns, and the books and papers he reads; and last, and meanest of all, has to pay a tax of 2½ cents on every pound of cotton he raises. Under these circumstances, it is not at all strange that cotton is no longer King; that, instead of sending millions of bales abroad, we find the supply scarcely equal to the demand at home, and that other countries and nations are cultivating it as well as our own, and are meeting with success undreamed of before. England, our greatest commercial rival, has not been idle. Her statesmen and political economists have exerted themselves beyond all precedent to force the culture of this indispensable article in her dominion. They have succeeded in uniting their country to the Indian Empire, as it were, "by a bridge of gold." They have silenced the grumbling of the Sepoys, and quelled every disposition of mutiny and war. They have widened and deepened canals, and constructed new ones. They have built railroads, and bridged mountain chasms and mighty rivers. They have improved navigation, thrown up high-ways, and repaired common roads, and taught the ignorant inhabitants industry and sobriety. The great Peninsular and East Indian railroads, through which cotton is made marketable, were projected and built in a spirit of enterprise unsurpassed by any nation of modern times. During the coming year, the former will pass from Bombay to Calcutta, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, while the latter has the longest unbroken line, under the management of one company, in the world.

In times gone by, we were able to boast that we monopolized the cotton market of England. Now, she is independent of us, with the exception that our cotton is of a better quality and better suited for manufacturing purposes. Shall we remain longer inactive, and make no effort to recover the supremacy from our aspiring rival? It would seem that there is no other way to awaken the American people to a sense of duty than by reminding them that we are losing our greatness as a nation. We have spoken unpleasant truths, but we have been compelled to give utterance to them.

The tax on our greatest staple should at once be repealed, for it is not only unjust, but disgraceful. Our legislative authorities should go to work in earnest, and by a system of wise and judicious legislation, encourage the developments of our agricultural resources, and afford every protection to our commercial interests, so that we can again wrest the sceptre from England, who, with a grasping tyranny, has extended her sway over weaker empires, and, with an all-absorbing avarice, is aiming at the conquest of every clime where wealth is found.

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

This body, now in session in New York, transacted no business of general interest on Tuesday. There was, however, a discussion on the subject of non-beneficial membership, in which representatives Garey, of Maryland; Stokes, of Pennsylvania; Monroe, of Missouri; Thompson, of Missouri, and White, of New York, participated. Without coming to a conclusion the body adjourned.

At the close of the session the Grand Lodge went on an excursion in forty carriages to the Central Park. After a pleasant ride the company proceeded to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, where the board of directors awaited their arrival. After a brief introduction by P. Grand Sire Kennedy and P. G. M. Moyer Stern, Jos. Fatman, Esq., president of the institution, welcomed the guests and was appropriately replied to by the Grand Sire, after which the company were happily addressed by Mayor Hoffman. The Grand Lodge then visited the institution, when they expressed their approval of all that they had seen and heard. Among those present were Supervisor Hermann, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Alderman McGinnis, Colonel Jochimsen and others.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the High Bridge, and subsequently to several charitable and benevolent institutions, where they were cordially received. Special invitations had previously been received to visit institutions named as well as others.

The N. Y. Express says:

The Odd Fellows who are meeting at Irving Hall, at present, are evidently imbued by that spirit of friendliness and entire harmony so pleasant to behold in such large bodies. There are deputations from all parts of the Union, and yet no quarrels, no dissensions, no open advocacy of the most opposite measures betray any discord as existing among these people, whose example should be followed by those church members who intend meeting, apparently, but to denounce and decry each other. In these great lodge meetings the most friendly feelings evidently predominate. In the synods and meetings of churchmen the reverse is the case; and we take notice of the fact, because it is so evident. Will not the church people endeavor to meet as do the Odd Fellows and Masons, as it would be so much more pleasant to record affairs of the kind, instead of witnessing the bickerings, the wranglings, the jealousies, and attacks they generally indulge in.

A man recently swam across Niagara river, starting from the ferry on this side and landing on the Canada side nearly opposite the towers of the new suspension bridge.

From the London Times, 27th ult.

Depression in Trade—The Money Market, etc.

A relapse of a quarter per cent. in the price of consols will provoke many a repetition of the inquiry, so common during the last six months, why business is so dull.—There is a widespread belief that trade is unduly depressed, and the belief is not without foundation in reason, even though the depression itself may be explicable from ordinary causes. The bank rate of discount is low. It has never been lower. Bills are, however, discounted in what is called the open market at even less rates than that charged by the Bank of England. The value of money on the Stock Exchange is lower still. The rate paid for its use on short loans does not exceed 1 per cent. per annum, and yet it is said an unexampled supply creates no demand. Let the rate of interest be reduced ever so low, no one is excited to new ventures or to increased trade. The ordinary maxims of political economy appear to fail. There is no movement in the commercial world. The sluggishness of the mercantile temper is invincible. The certainty of a more than abundant harvest in America, and the prospect of an ample harvest at home—circumstances which in common times are powerful to revive the drooping spirits of men of business—are this year without influence. There is a dead and unhealthy calm.

The position of the money market is undoubtedly singular, if not unexampled.—The bank rate is at 2 per cent., and as the bank holds nearly fifteen millions of money in hand to meet current liabilities amounting to little more than twenty-six millions, the rate ought, according to ordinary policy of the Bank directors, to be still further lowered. The Bank of England is moreover, not the only national institution which has in its coffers an amount of bullion altogether out of proportion to the necessity imposed on its management by the amount of its liabilities. The Bank of France has more than thirty-seven millions of money in hand to meet current demands of all kinds of less than sixty-two millions, and the stock of coin and bullion at the Bank of France continues to increase.

There is no recondite secret in the present situation of commerce and finance.—There is no sure and immediate remedy which can be applied to cure its evils.—The root of the matter is personal, and it is only by slow degrees that the distrust of the possessors of capital can be abated.—There have, indeed, been accidental circumstances which have helped to aggravate the intensity and duration of the fit of suspicion which has followed a fit of too easy confidence. We have had to pay about six millions more for imported corn in the first seven months of this year than we had to pay in the same period of 1866. The apprehension of war on the Continent, in the spring, checked the renewal of confidence, and the rumors of the last fortnight have not been without their influence. Our Colonial markets have been injured by the wave of the financial panic of last year.—One of our best customers—the United States—is suffering from the pressure of restrictive legislation, and our exports to the ports of the North have fallen off in the course of the year to the extent of three millions. But the real spring of the ills of the commercial community is to be found at home. The seat of sensation in that huge commerce which, serpent-like, encoils the world, is here. There is distrust in London, and its effects are felt in the remotest parts. We suffer, and all the extent of an organization as sensitive as it is vast suffers with us. How long a time must elapse before a reasonable confidence revisits us, to degenerate in turn into a blind trust of every pretender, no one will venture to say.

The present, like all seasons of difficulty, is, however, to some a reason of success.—The men of ability, acute, and ready, cautious to adopt a course, but bold to pursue it when adopted, know their opportunity. This is to them an occasion of profit. They are able to discriminate between the responsible and the untrustworthy, the profitable and the worthless speculation. They make their choice, and venture accordingly, and reap the deserved gains of courage and wisdom. Their prosperity is too sure to provoke a crowd of imitators, who think they may be as fortunate without too closely examining whether they possess the same credentials of success. By and by, the full tide of confidence will flow, and voices will be vainly raised to warn adventurous capitalists against the certain issue of the courses on which they fondly embark.—Unless we can change the character of human nature itself, we must reconcile ourselves to this unreasoning interchange of blind trust and blind distrust; we must be content to know that the same persons will to-day reject and will to-morrow accept all those who seek their confidence, and that on the third day they will exclaim against some institution, upon which, and not on their own folly, they charge the consequences of their own actions.

Views of Gen. Beauregard.

The New York Express contains the following:

A few evenings ago a party of Southern gentlemen gave a dinner to Gen. Beauregard at the New York Hotel. In the course of his remarks on the occasion, the General stated that he had received tempting offers from English capitalists to take up his residence in England as superintendent of extensive engineering works in that country, but he had concluded, upon calmly surveying the different governments of the world, their status and their inherent strength, that this country possessed the most stable government of any existing on the face of the earth, and that, for his part, he was determined to spend his life under the flag of the government that was the most stable and the least liable to disorganization. It was nothing short of sheer nonsense to talk of another rebellion. If they wanted to raise one they could not. It was utterly impossible and will be impossible for them to do so for the next generation. Before the war he was in favor of State sovereignty, but he had had that dogma essentially whipped out of him, and thought that all should now bend their energies towards again building up our Union to that magnificent status among the nations of the world to which its destiny evidently points. In conclusion, he would urge them to give the government

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

The Eligibility of Candidates.

A great many persons are laboring under the impression that as the Congress of the United States requires all persons elected or appointed to office in the Southern States during the continuance of the military governments, to take and subscribe to the Congressional test oath, known as the "iron-clad oath," that candidates for seats in the Convention called under the Reconstruction Acts, and for future offices under the State government, are by the same act required to do so. This is an error which it will be well to have corrected at an early day.

In the original act occurs the following proviso :

"*Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall such person vote for members of said Convention."

The persons expressly excluded by the Howard amendment are only such as had held certain offices and afterward engaged in the war or given aid to those who did. In other words, only those who are excluded from registering are declared ineligible to election as a member of the Convention for any of the excluded States. There can be no principle of law plainer than that an act declaring certain classes of persons ineligible, makes all other classes eligible.

The latest supplementary act did not make any change of the qualifications of candidates for the Convention, but only required persons appointed or elected to office during the continuance of the military governments to take the test oath.

The section which refers to this subject reads as follows :

"SEC. 9. That all members of said Boards o Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States."

It will be seen that this clause refers only to such persons as are appointed or elected to office *under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders*. In consequence, all appointments of the Governor and Department Commanders are confined to those who can take the test-oath. Members of the Convention are not elected under any State or municipal authority, nor detailed or appointed by the order of the Military Commanders, but are chosen by virtue of an act of Congress, and therefore do not come under the exclusions of the foregoing section. As we before remarked, such as are not excluded are, in fact, declared eligible. Therefore only such as are made ineligible by the Howard amendment are disqualified by the act of Congress. Any citizen who is entitled to register can become a candidate for the Convention, and, if legally elected, is entitled to his seat.

The qualification of voters and office-holders thereafter will be settled by the Convention, or rather by the Constitution which may be adopted. The character and principles of the candidates for the Convention are therefore matters of serious moment to the people of the State. To be sure, their labors, whatever may be their character, must be submitted to the registered voters of the State for their approval, but it will be equally, we believe, more difficult to defeat an objectional Constitution than to secure a good one by the election of proper delegates. The latter contest is confined to counties, and the former will come before the registered voters of the State as a whole. The white majority in the State will not bear so large a proportion to the total vote as will the counties in which the whites predominate bear to the whole number. If this be true, and we think there can be no doubt of it, it will be easier to secure the Convention than to defeat its action.

When we regard how important will be the work of that Convention upon the weal of the State and the rights of the citizen, it certainly should be sufficient to induce every good man to labor strenuously to return proper delegates. No man within the borders of North Carolina is so powerful and rich as to be above the reach, and none so humble and poor as not to be injuriously affected by the evil, that may ensue from our negligence and inaction. Even should there be little hope of a favorable result, prudence suggests that success is more apt to be achieved by two efforts than one.—Let us, therefore, whether we approve or oppose the calling of a Convention, unite upon proper candidates, and frustrate the designs of ambitious demagogues of disfranchising a still larger proportion of the talent and worth of the State for the purpose of securing for themselves places which they would disgrace. Personal as well as State welfare demand of us that in every county there should be thorough and complete organization and union to accomplish this object.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford and Western North Carolina Railroads.

Being certainly the first, if not the only paper in the State which has advocated the connection of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford and Western North Carolina Railroads at some point east of the mountains, in order to unite their strength for a successful extension of their roads west of the mountains, and having this purpose more fixed than ever, we are naturally interested in every matter relating to it. Learning that a resolution bearing upon the subject had been passed in the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad, we obtained a copy thereof, through the kindness of Captain SIMONTON, the Secretary of the Company, which we published without comment for the information of the Directors and Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

Under the head of "A Railroad Squabble," the Lincolnton *Courier* refers to this question as follows :

We find the annexed in the Wilmington *Journal* of the 14th instant, and copy it for the purpose of giving a plain statement of the question involved, the merits of which Governor Vance must have been totally ignorant, or he would not have introduced so untimely, not to say imprudent a resolution, as is credited to him.

"At the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad, held at Salisbury on the 29th of August, 1867, the following resolution, introduced by Gov. Vance, was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Road be instructed to appoint a committee whose business it shall be to confer with and ascertain from the authorities of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road as early as possible, whether they desire to connect with this Road, and if so, when, where and on what terms ; and if that Road should decline to agree to any terms acceptable to this Company, then the Board is instructed to memorialize the next Legislature for such an amendment to our Charter as will prevent that Company from reaping the benefits of our labor and means hereafter, inasmuch as the object of the Legislature in permitting the connection of the two Roads originally, was that the joint means of both might be united in cutting through the mountains."

Now, if our friends of the *Journal* had turned to their files, in which the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the W., C. & Rutherford Road no doubt appeared, immediately after the 28th of February, 1857, they would have found the following resolutions :

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with a like Committee to be appointed on the part of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and investigate the subject of uniting together and running a single line over the Blue Ridge, and that said Committee be authorized to join with the Western North Carolina Railroad Company in any experimental Surveys that may be deemed necessary to a proper settlement of the question.

Resolved, That this Board will hold a meeting at Lincolnton, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in July next, and if the said Committees should be ready to report at that time we respectfully request the President and Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to hold a meeting at the same time and place, to the end that joint action may be taken thereon, and a definite conclusion be attained, if possible.

The reader, and Gov. Vance, will discover, on perusing the above, that if any blame is to be attached to either party, it must rest upon the Directors of the Western North Carolina Road, for they neglected (whether intentional or not we cannot say) to meet the Board in Lincolnton at the time appointed. Had they discharged their duty to the stockholders in their Road some definite understanding would have been reached, and Gov. Vance would have been saved the trouble of introducing a resolution so unnecessary, but which may be intended to shield the officers of the Western Extension from censure for having neglected their duties.

The Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & RutherfordRoad proffered aid to the Western Extension, but in consequence of their indifference or intentional neglect, the tender has not been conferred, and we protest against the effort of the defaulting party to make capital out of their own indifference.

While of course we could not have found the above resolutions of the Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad by a reference to our columns at the date mentioned, or indeed at any other time, as the proceedings of the Director's meetings are seldom or never made public through the press, we were shown a copy of the resolutions upon application to Colonel COWAN, the President of the Company, but at his request did not publish them, he regarding the subject of vastly too much importance to the interests of the roads and the welfare of the State to become the subject of a "squabble," preferring to refer the whole question, where it properly belonged, to the Stockholders of the Companies.

In addition to the above resolutions of the Board of Directors, the following proceedings were had at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad held in this city on the 25th of February, a few days previous to the action of the Directors, and indeed is the authority upon which they acted :

"On motion, the delegates from the Western Rail Road were invited to address the meeting on the subject of the extension of the two roads westward. Messrs. Woodfin, McCorkle and Ford successively responded. After which, the followiug resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Stockholders of this Company are gratified at the suggestions made by the representatives of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, and hereby express their great desire to see Railroad communications extended across the mountains to the Tennessee line, and will make all efforts to accomplish this desirable purpose, upon such terms as will be best for the interests of the public, so soon as the means at our command will allow us to do so ; and to this end the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to make the necessary surveys, and collect the necessary information to enable this body to act understandingly, and the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad are hereby respectfully requested to join our Board in their efforts to obtain the requisite information."

We learn from that gentleman that the action, both of the Stockholders and Directors, were forwarded to Colonel TATE, President of the Western North Carolina Railroad, by Colonel COWAN. Since which time the President and Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad have heard nothing of the matter until the publication of the resolution offered by Governor VANCE.

We regret exceedingly that there should be any misunderstanding on a question of such vital importance to both these great works, and trust the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted at the ensuing meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to be held in Lincolnton next month. We fully concur with the views of President COWAN, that the subject is of too much importance to become the source of a "squabble," either in the papers or in the meetings of the Companies. The legislation which gave the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad equal privileges with the Western North Carolina Railroad from the point of their intersection westward, and thus mutually aiding each other in the herculean labor of boring the mountains, instead of wasting their strength and resources in attempting to do so separately, was conceived in a spirit of harmony, for the best interest of both Companies and for the good of the State. We cannot believe that so praiseworthy an object will be defeated or even delayed by an unnecessary misunderstanding between the parties most interested, but that wise counsels and a clear understanding will control the action of both. Our extreme western borders, the fertile valleys of our mountain region, and the wealth of its mines, must be connected by the shortest line possible, to the seaboard of our own State. Misunderstandings or sectional jealousies must not stand in the way of this overpowering demand.

"Duke" Gwynn is said to be a democratic candidate for the United States Senate from California.

The Freedman's Bureau.

For fear of bringing again upon our heads the holy wrath of paid officials of the Freedman's Bureau, if we say aught against the very laudable and beneficial department over which they preside with so much patriotic and self-sacrificing enthusiasm, we will endeavor hereafter, in reflecting upon this institution, to protect ourselves behind the most highly approved and orthodox loyalty.

Therefore, in referring to the fact that under the directions of agents of this Bureau, the negroes of the rural districts of Louisiana have organized into armed associations and meetings to such an alarming extent as to call from General MOWER, at present commanding the Fifth Military District, an order forbidding armed assemblies within the limits of his command, we hope we shall not become again the victim of official wrath, or have General MOWER shown up as a "rebel," or "copperhead," or some other horrid object by an avalanche of facts and figures detailing the successful and harmless operations of this hybrid institution in our own midst.

Since the pious and loyal murder by the *Reverend* James and his agent, the patriotic peculations of the *Reverend* Glavis, the large commercial and agricultural transactions of other Bureau agents, whose only stock in trade was excessive loyalty, we have heard of no repetition of these sharp practices in this State, because they were generally followed by the removal or transfer of the guilty parties. In our own case, since the resignation of a fellow by the name of Beadle, we have known of no complaint of the administration of the Freedman's Bureau here, but on the other hand, have heard its just and equitable management most flatteringly commented upon. If its officers would eschew politics themselves, refrain from making it a political machine, and not imagine that every thrust at a department, which has covered more iniquity and been more injurious to the best interests of the country than all other schemes ever designed for political uses in the history of this government, is intended for personal application, they may render it as little hurtful as such an expensive and useless institution can be made.

The Freedman's Bureau is one of the convenient agents designed by the leaders of the party to radicalize the South, and the millions of dollars expended in its support is a part only of the election fund raised by Congress out of the tax-payers of the country in order to secure success, and while its powers here for evil are as great as they are in Louisiana, its organization is more honest, and we are thus much more fortunate. There the agents seem to aspire to lead the negroes in armed force against the whites, here they content themselves by merely uniting them against the native citizens by political meetings and oath-bound associations. If we are to have such agencies at work in our midst we prefer the more peaceful and less dangerous use of the means which the Government places in their hands. We cannot but believe and hope that the people of the whole country will yet condemn and abolish this expensive and hurtful institution, and, rather than it should be continued merely to give salaries to meritorious officers, let them by all means be pensioned, permitted to pass the evening of life basking in the sunshine of remunerated loyalty. If, as we hope, the doom of Radicalism will be decreed at the ballot-box in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey during this Fall, however much some may cling to the "flesh pots," they will find that they must bid "farewell, a long farewell, to all their"—pay. Of the dead weight which the Radicals are carrying in the present campaign, by which their defeat was secured in California and nearly so in Maine, there is no portion of it which hinders their operations more than the profligacies and extravagances of the Freedman's Bureau. Conceived in mischief, organized in corruption and maintained by falsehood, it must perish and be remembered as among the most shameless and profitless means used to preserve party ascendancy amidst all the demoralizations and iniquities engendered by the war. May God speed the day.

A Word to the Colored People.

Since the colored people have been armed with the ballot in the South, the Republican party has been their peculiar and fast friend. Although in but one or two New England States alone of all the Radical States of the North has the negro been granted this privilege, even though their votes would weigh but little in the election, here, where they hope to use that race as a means to establish a foothold, he is granted many privileges which never will be conferred upon him there. Since the war in several of the States of the North the question of negro suffrage has been voted down by decisive majorities, and in Ohio, next to Massachusetts, the most decidedly Radical State in the Union, it is conceded even by their organs that this privilege will be denied them, although they claim the State by a very large majority. This will be in exact and characteristic keeping with the professions and practices of that party towards the colored race.

Previous to the war, Hilton Rowan Helper wrote a book in relation to slavery and the condition of the negro, which made him a burning light in the Republican party. Such men as Secretary STANTON and other prominent party leaders endorsed and lionized him. Having seen his idea of the abolition of slavery consummated, he has recently published a second work developing his policy as to what should now be done with this race.—His policy is death—ruin—extermination—utter oblivion to the black man. His desire is for all this to be accomplished by Federal legislation, executed, if need be, by Federal bayonets. As political adventurers and social bankrupts are endeavoring to ride into office upon the backs of this ignorant race by prejudicing them against the people among whom they have been raised, it may be well for us to give a few extracts at random from the work of this immaculate Radical.

Let our colored people read the following quotations from Helper's book :

DEDICATION.—"To the most Enlightened and Progressive Portion of the People of the New World, who have the Far-reaching Foresight, and the Manly Patriotism to Determine Irrevocably, by their Votes, in 1867-1872, Sooner or Later, that, after the Fourth of July, 1876, (or, at the very farthest, after the First of January, 1900,) No Slave nor Would-be Slave, No Negro nor Mulatto, No Chinaman nor unnative Indian, No Black nor Bi-colored Individual of whatever name or Nationality, shall ever again find Domicile anywhere Within the Boundaries of the United States of America. To all those Pre-eminently Sagacious and Good men who are Deeply Impressed with the Conviction, that even the Firmest Founded and the Noblest Vindicated of all Republics, whether Ancient or Modern, and the Best System of Government ever yet Devised beneath the Sun, can never Fulfill its Promised Mission of Unexampled Greatness and Grandeur, until After it shall have been Brought under the Exclusive Occupancy and Control of the Heaven-descended and Incomparably Superior White Races of Mankind, This Volume is Most Respectfully Dedicated."

So much for the Dedication. We now furnish a few paragraphs from the Preface :

"Were I to state here, frankly and categorically, that the primary object of this work is to write the negro out of America, and that the secondary object is to write him, (and manifold millions of other black and bi-colored caitiffs, little better than himself,) out of existence, God's simple truth would be told ; wherefore, referring the reader to the body of the work itself for my incentives and reasons in the premises, I might now, not without propriety, desist from further prefatory remarks,—but yet I will say something more."

Again :

"I speak of negroes, mulattoes, Indians, Chinese, and other obviously inferior races of mankind, whose colors are black or brown,—but never white ; and whose mental and moral characteristics are no less impure and revolting than their swarthy complexions." * * * *

"Whether in reference to things past, things present, or things to come, (in reference to all things, indeed, except those which appertain immediately and especially to the stomach,) these coal-black and copper-colored caitiffs are, with rare exceptions, as absolutely thoughtless and improvident as the grasshoppers of autumn.—Concerning them, however, there is one very consoling and cheerful consideration, and that is, that the appointed period of their tenacity upon the earth will soon be up ; and then, like the short-lived ephemera of a summer afternoon, they shall all speedily pass away, and thenceforth and forever be known only, if known at all, in fossil form."

On page 62 is the following language :

"I allude to the presence of so many negroes in our cities and towns—places where not one of them should ever be permitted to reside at all ; and if I shall succeed, as I hope and believe I shall, in presenting such a combination of facts and arguments as will demonstrate the propriety of removing them all into the country (if far and forever beyond the limits of the United States, so much the better.) I shall regard it as evidence complete, that these lines have been judiciously penned."

On page 65 we find the following :

"Negroes are, in truth, so far inferior to white people, that, for many reasons consequent on that inferiority, the two races should never inhabit the same community, city, nor State."

On page 217 will be found the following language :

"Yet this (the negro) is the fatuous and filthy fellow whom, by certain degraded and very contemptible white persons, we are advised to recognize as an equal and as a brother! This is the incorrigible and groveling ignoramus upon whom it is proposed to confer at once the privilege of voting—the right of universal suffrage! This is the loathsome and most execrable wretch (rank-smelling and hideous arch-criminal that he is) who has been mentioned as one fit to have a voice in the enactment of laws for the government of the American people."

On page 282 will be found the following language :

"Depart, therefore, ye wicked and abandoned blacks, into the regions of darkness and deep despair and oblivion prepared for you, and for all akin to you, from the foundation of the world; and let the radiant and gem-like gates of glory, affixed to pillars of gold, be opened wide for the reception of the righteous and heaven-blessed whites, who, while ineffably happy, amidst the diamond-fenced fields of superb fruits and flowers, shall, with constantly increasing joy, bask forever in floods of richly perfumed and silvery-sparkling light."

Such are a few of the principles enunciated—the policy developed—the blasphemous irreverence of a work which is a burning shame upon the civilization of the age, a withering curse upon the "progress" of the times. This is the policy of a man who was, just previous to the war, hailed by the slave as his peculiar friend, endorsed and recommended by the leaders of the Republican party, lionized by the "strong-minded" women of New England, and adored by those evangelical politicians whose sacerdotal robes were reeking with the polution and filth of the hustings, and whose missionary labors now are converting not a few Southern pulpits into political rostrums, and the Houses of God into loyal League rooms.

Such, then, is the policy of a leading Republican in regard to the ultimate destiny of the negro, and such as it is, he will have many endorsers among his party when the time arrives that the race can no longer be used for political purposes. It may be well enough for men who have no other hopes of promotion than by means of the ignorant masses lately enfranchised, to declaim to their passions and foment discord, but when the hour of their trial comes, as come it must, those among whom the colored people have always lived, and between whom and themselves there is and always must be reciprocal duties and mutual interests, will alone be found standing by them. Let the colored voter be careful of the man who hopes to derive political promotion by catering to the prejudices and pandering to the vanity of the uninformed, and above all beware of him who seeks to create dissensions between the races, whether he has a black heart or merely a black face.

Bishop Atkinson.

It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the most interesting letter of Bishop ATKINSON. His account of Irish life, manners and scenery is most graphic and instructive, and cannot fail to claim the attention of all.

We expect to receive other letters from this distinguished divine, embracing an account of the more interesting proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Convention, to attend which he is now in Europe. The best wishes of the people of the State attend him in his travels, and will welcome his safe return.

The Radical Convention.

We direct attention to the article from the Raleigh *Register*, upon the first page, collating the harmony of feeling and the unity of principle which marked the proceedings of that body, from the official proceedings. Out of their own months are they condemned.

OUR Rocky Point subscribers are assured that the Weekly *Journal* is regularly mailed to them every Thursday evening, and deposited in the Post Office here. We presume the non-reception of the paper must be attributed to some oversight of the route agent.

REGISTRATION IN THE CITY.—We have received from the Chairman of the Registration Board of this city the following report of registration, taken from the lists as *revised* :

	WHITES.	BLACKS.	TOTAL.
1st Ward	231	706	937
2d "	178	302	485
3d "	149	246	395
4th "	218	296	514
Grand Total	776	1,555	2,331

Showing a majority for the blacks of 779.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ATKINSON.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, ENGLAND,
SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

To the Editors of the Wilmington Journal :

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request that I should write to you occasionally during my stay in Europe, and as a means of satisfying the interest of my many personal friends who read your paper and who desire to know the state of my rather precarious health, and the events of my tour, I use this first day of entire leisure to accomplish these objects. I sailed from New York on the 10th of August, in the "City of Baltimore," one of the Inman line of steamships. This is a rival line to that of Cunard, equal, probably, in the quality of its vessels, and in the speed and apparently the safety of its voyages, for I was told by a gentleman who is an underwriter at Lloyds, that the insurance is the same on both. But there is certainly greater luxury on the Cunard ships, and with most persons, a more absolute feeling of security, so successful has the career of these been, and so admirable their discipline and their equipments. On the other hand, the passage money on the Inman line, going and returning, is not much more than half of that charged on the Cunard, the former being $175 in gold for both trips, while the latter is $310. The expenses of these lines are so great that the charges do not seem exhorbitant. We used in the "City of Baltimore" about 65 tons of coal a day, and we had about a hundred persons belonging to the ship, including officers, crew, firemen and stewards, all of whom receive liberal wages, so as to secure the best hands. The Captain told me that he estimated the expense of the ship, going to New York and returning, and including her own wear and tear and that of her machinery, as being not less than £10,000, or $50,000. Yet both lines do so large a business that the Cunard proprietors have become very rich, and the Inman's must be on the high road to the same result, for they are continually enlarging their operations.

We landed at Queenstown, after a voyage which was, on the whole, very smooth, although its monotony was relieved in a way very disagreeable to landsmen, by a storm of twelve hours continuance. We preferred to land at Queenstown, rather than at Liverpool, in order to see something of the South of Ireland, and especially of the far-famed Lakes of Killarney. We spent three days very pleasantly at Cork, visiting one or two points of interest in the neighborhood, among others the beautiful views of Castle Blarney, of which the principal glory is that it was the last place in Ireland to surrender to him, whom the Irish so deeply abhor, Oliver Cromwell. It boasts, also, the possession of the celebrated Blarney Stone, which, whosoever kisses, acquires the gift, so common among the Irish, of flattering and cajoling any one they wish to gain over. The interest of the place, however, in my eyes, grew chiefly out of the beauty of the scenery around it and its association with other days and other forms of life.

"The high-raised battlements and lofty towers,
Thick wall and moated gate ;"

the narrow slits in the walls, for arrow-shots to be discharged against assailants ; the deep, dark dungeons, for the confinement of criminals or prisoners ; even the state-rooms, in which security was so much more studied than comfort, all indicated a condition of society altogether unknown among ourselves, except in romance or poetry, and which even in Europe has for centuries passed away, never to return, for even were there a recurrence of the same lawlessness and violence, these safeguards would not be again adopted, because they would be so utterly powerless against modern implements of war.

I found the South of Ireland a much more beautiful and prosperous country than I expected. The famine of 1847 was, in its results, a great benefit to it. It caused an immense emigration, and thereby diminished the supply of labor and increased the wages of the laborers. They receive now eight or nine shillings a week and their food—a sum very little, to be sure, but perhaps double what they earned before that event. There is now a curious current and counter-current of population moving between Ireland and America.—Some six hundred emigrants sail every week from Queenstown and nearly as many land there on their return home. There were some two hundred returning emigrants, mostly Irish, in the ship I came over in. They are disappointed in their expectations, find that with higher wages they have much greater expenses and can save no money, dislike the climate, it may be, or lose some member of their family, become disheartened and return. Others, on the contrary, in Ireland find work slack, get encouraging letters and remittances of money from friends in America and determine to emigrate. The population in Ireland, on the whole, continues to diminish. Cork, I am told, being, perhaps, an extreme case, has sunk from one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants to eighty thousand, yet the country looks anything but desolate. The fields are fertile, beautifully cultivated, and very productive ; the residences of the gentry and merchants, with their lawns and gardens surrounding them, are studded all over the country, and would be admired for their air of elegance, opulence and taste, in any region of the world. The houses of the peasants are dirty, but not, on that account, uncomfortable to them, and they are close and warm, while the people themselves look strong, healthy and cheerful ; the children are numberless, as merry as crickets, and have such brilliant complexions that a Wilmington mother would be alarmed for her offspring if she saw them with so deep a color, fearing that it was fever which produced it. The Irish peasants are remarkable for good humor and courtesy, but especially for reverence towards the clergy. Certainly I have received in Dublin and Cork, although of course personally a stranger, and only recognized as a clergyman by my dress, ten times as many profound bows as I was ever saluted with in England or at home. But one deduction from the merits of the Irish peasants, their warmest admirer must concede, that is, that they are, of all the beggars in Christendom, at least out of Italy, the most unabashed and importunate. On the other hand, if you like flattery and blessings, you get your money's worth in that sort of currency.

One thing which strikes an American, especially if he be from one of the Military Districts, which were formerly Southern States, and travel through England, Scotland or Ireland, is the admirable condition of the roads. Accustomed, as I am, to the roads in North Carolina, it made a deeper impression on me. Here the grades are low, the road-bed rises on each side to the middle, by a gentle curve, enough to carry off the water, but not to effect sensibly the equilibrium of a carriage; the bed itself is made of stones, broken into small pieces, so that it becomes as firm and almost as smooth as a wooden floor; the rains merely moisten the surface, the water running at once into the gutters, and the horse consequently, in drawing, meets as little resistance as is possible, unless the wheels ran on iron rails. Horses consequently draw enormous freights with comparatively little effort. I remember in Scotland being on a stage-coach with seventeen other passengers, inside and out, and the driver and our luggage, and being drawn by two horses at the rate of ten miles an hour, without difficulty or inconvenience to them. Now, it is evident that not only are roads of this sort very pleasant, but that they save an immense deal of horse power, and what is much more costly, human time and labor. In our altered circumstances we can only prosper by saving labor, and one necessary means of doing this is to have good roads. But good roads are not possible under our system of keeping them in repair by the work of the laborers living on or near them. They have no inducement to make their portion good, for the next lot of hands may destroy the benefit of their work by leaving their part neglected. Here the roads are let out to contractors, and the money is not paid until the work is satisfactorily done, and therefore it is done. If, as the Emperor of France has lately said, good roads are a test of civilization, Ireland, as well as England and Scotland, would stand at the head of the nations, while the good Old North State would find it expedient to show her accustomed modesty and withdraw from the contest altogether.

From Cork we went by rail to the Lakes of Killarney. These are three, connected, however, by narrow channels, and the lower much the larger, being about five miles long and two and a half broad. The scenery around these lakes is not only the finest in Ireland, but it is generally considered the most varied and beautiful in the Kingdom. They lie deeply embedded among high, precipitous mountains, sometimes bare, sometimes covered with rich woods, while occasionally beautiful valleys intervene, with noble trees and herbage of that intense green which gives its name to the Emerald Isle. On their shores and islets are ruins of castles and monastic buildings, with many noble modern houses and villas. One very striking ruin is that of Muckross Abbey, in the chapel of which lie buried some of the chieftains who, in former ages, ruled over this part of Ireland. The scenery around the Abbey shows the good taste of the Monks, for it is of exquisite pastoral beauty.

The Tore Waterfall is also much and justly admired, and its solemn grandeur is greatly enhanced by the majestic firs that hang over the stream as it pursues its thunderous course towards the Lake.

From Killarney we came at once to England, passing through Dublin without stopping, as I had visited it last year.

THOMAS ATKINSON.

For the Journal.

Large vs. Small Farms.

Messrs. Editors :—In your paper of the 18th, I notice an extract from the last article of the *Sentinel* upon the duty of our land-holders. The *Sentinel* says "no class occupies our thoughts more than our farmers and planters," and from the frequency with which they are urged to part with their property, I am prepared to believe the statement. He advocates the doctrine in season and out of season, so much so, that it brings to my mind the cry raised last Spring against planting so much cotton, and which was continued long after it was entirely too late to plant either corn or cotton. I am aware that editors are obliged to know or to pretend to know all about everything, but I submit with due deference to the craft, that in so important a matter, it is their "bounden duty" first to ascertain whether their promises are true or false. There is danger too in this "small farm" cry, because of the secure cover it affords for the prosecution of an insidious design which the tendency of the age renders almost certain of success, to wit : Practical confiscation by State government, by the abolition of poll-taxes and the imposition of the burden upon land.—This "small farm" theory chimes in, I say, wonderfully well with this agrarian scheme. Of course, however, I do not intend to impute any such design to the *Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* further says :

"Two years experience will or ought to satisfy our farmers, that the employment of large numbers of hired laboring men, whose wives and children are to do nothing, and yet are to be fed and clothed out of the labors of the men, on large farms, is not the way to pay debts or make money. The size of the farms renders it almost impossible for them to be well kept up; the fences, ditches and necessary provision for cattle, sheep and hogs, will not be well attended to wholly by hired laborers, who are only interested in the crop or the monthly wages. Proper cultivation and regular manuring arrangements cannot or will not be carried on.

"Besides, under the controlling impulse to make money for our present necessities, resort must be had to stimulating fertilizers to produce crops that will pay hired laborers and families, and afford the owner proper remuneration ; thus our lands must be seriously in danger of ultimate sterility and consequent decline in value."

Now what does all this mean ? Will the *Sentinel* inform the people what he considers "large numbers of hired laboring men ?" also how many acres constitute a "large farm ?" how he learned that the fences, ditches, &c., will not be as well attended to on a large farm as they will be on a small farm, "wholly by hired laborers ?" Whether, on a large or small farm, any sane man has attempted to make money "wholly by hired laborers," such as we have in the South, and also how he ascertains that the use of guano will be more dangerous on one than the other.

"Large plantations must be divided and sold, or leased out to practical honest men, who will do right, and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the lands, or return them to the owner improved by their management." *Carthago est delenda.* And this brings us to the gist of the whole thing—"those practical honest men who will do right, and whose industry and skill, &c., &c." Where are they ? Are they in the State, or must we look elsewhere for them ? Ask Battle, Heck & Co., Thiem or any other land agent, or any poor debtor who has attempted to raise money on his land, what success has been had in inducing emigration or in effecting sales at home. If the *Sentinel* will find purchasers there will be no difficulty in supplying them with farms, either small or large.

But is it true, either in fact or theory, that small farms are more profitable than large ones ? Is the business of farming an exception to the general rule about the association and division of labor and the aggregation of capital ? In my opinion the only criterion by which to decide upon the proper size of a farm for any man, is the amount of brains, energy and capital he possesses. Upon this question, however, I find my views so well expressed in the following article from the *American Farmer* that I must beg you to insert it, and to pardon me for having detained you from its perusal so long :

CHARLES COUNTY, VA., March 15th, 1867.

Messrs. Editors :—Your correspondent, H. H., of Augusta, Georgia, has made some valuable suggestions in relation to the rehabilitation of the South, and I am happy to see that you are directing the attention of your correspondents to this important subject. I hope you will hold it up before them until the proper solution of this difficult problem has been reached.

The same general principles apply to agriculture, which control any other business ; that is to say, that the size of a man's farm, and the number of acres cultivated, must depend mainly upon the amount of capital at his command. The capitalist, with his thousands, can as easily cultivate his hundreds as the poor man his small patch. But the question is, which can be most profitably tilled, the large or the small farm, where the capital is adequate in each case ? Of course there are many modifying circumstances, such as location, market facilities, character of crop, soil, labor, &c., which might vary the rule in each, and of which the practical business man would speedily avail himself. But let the question be discussed with reference to the great planting interest of the South, cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, for it is to these that we must look for the restoration of our section to prosperity once more. I affirm that if the experience of the last fifty years has developed any truth, it is that all great enterprises must be accomplished by "associated capital and associated labor." It is no less true in agriculture than in commerce and manufactures. The expenses decrease, and the profits increase, with the augmenting capital and labor, until you reach a certain maximum. This maximum is varied by every variety of circumstance ; nevertheless the law is the same. Let every practical planter look to the cotton, rice and sugar plantations of the South, as conducted before the introduction of the steam engine to the gin house, the sugar mill, and the rice mill, the change wrought thereby, and no further proof or illustration will be needed to establish this fact.—I admit that free labor is not so easily associated as slave, but free capital is more so. The capital of the country is no longer locked up in the labor of the country. The disenthralment of capital is some compensation for the loss sustained by emancipation. But the real, pressing want of the South, at this time, is not labor, or the ability to control it, but *capital* to command it. Capital always has, and always will, both command and control labor ; but the capital we have not.—There is no accumulated capital in the South ; the fruit of two centuries' toil was swept away by four years of war. We have nothing left now but real estate—land—and the question is, how shall this be made available ? The universal answer has been : "You must sell your surplus land, reduce the size of your farms, thereby securing the capital to cultivate the remainder." Moreover, it is affirmed that this is the inevitable tendency of free society. It may be the case where a dense population exists, under democratic institutions ; but we have none of those things in the South—the reverse, a sparce population and a military despotism. Moreover, it is folly to speak of cutting off our lands, those fine old patrimonial homesteads, and selling off the surplus, for if those who own land—the only property left in the South—can't hold it and cultivate it, how can those buy who have *nothing* left ?—Everybody, except the land-holder, was swept clean by the war, nor have the few exceptions to the rule, any disposition to profit by the sad experience of their friends. Everybody wants to go to the towns and villages and live by their wits ; nobody wants to eat their bread in the sweat of their brow. Yet the only lands which have been sold in the South since the war, have been sold to Southern people. The unsettled condition of things, growing out of the emancipation of the slaves, and the unfriendly legislation of the Federal Government, discriminating against Southern products, has kept out immigration, has kept out capital ; nor can it be induced while this condition of things continues. For one, I do not wish to see foreign immigration. I fear it may prove an addition to our already overgrown pauper population, and fuel to the flame of fanaticism, which is now scourging us. If we can get skilled mechanics, and men with capital, who can buy our lands, and add mechanical skill and enterprise to the country, I shall gladly receive them ; but these are too smart to come here under the present condition of things. Then what shall we do ? Why, rely upon our own brave hearts and strong arms, as a gallant and chivalrous people should. Let us realize the fact that we are miserably poor, and at once adapt our style of living and business to our circumstances. Whatever Congress may do there is no escape from the galling yoke of poverty, and when this fact is recognized, and fully realized, there will be less difficulty in knowing what and how to do. Then I say to alleviate as much as possible the sufferings and afflictions of our bankrupt and broken-hearted people, let us form associations of capital, associations of skill, associations of land, associations of labor, and associations of all combined. There has always been too much individuality in the South. MOSSING FORD.

From the National Intelligencer.

Postponement of the Elections in the Five Military Districts of the South.

The President and General Grant had a consultation on this subject a few days ago. They agreed that under the reconstruction acts neither the Executive nor the General-in-Chief has any control or authority over the elections or registration in the military districts; but it is understood they have agreed on the propriety of holding elections on the same day, and that it would be advisable to suggest the same to the generals commanding, not in the shape of an order, however, but as an advisory communication, which General Grant was expected to send. It is not known that General Grant has communicated with them upon the subject.

Information received from private sources here yesterday leads to the belief that General Mower will postpone the election in Louisiana until the first Monday in November next, on account of the yellow fever, and the consequent absence of many voters. In official circles it is not believed that Gen. Mower will take action in that direction except upon consultation with Gen. Hancock, who is understood to acquiesce in the suggestion that all elections be held on the same day.

Information from Louisiana indicates that the Radicals, or a large portion of them, desire postponement of the election, on the ground that the colored voters have not had sufficient training.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian Just before His Death.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution :

QUERETARO PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS, 17th of June, 1867.

DEAR BARON LAGO, Minister of Austria to Mexico : I am done with this world ; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Gull and Tudos.

I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring me to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness in my coffin.

You will take measures, my dear Baron, that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there, I wish to be buried beside my poor wife.

If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoins me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Groeller.

Have the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfillment of this request, as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna.

I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing MAXIMILIAN, M. P.

From the Raleigh Register (Radical.)

The Convention—The Standard.

We transfer to our columns an article from the Raleigh Standard, in reply to our own strictures upon the proceedings of the Convention. We are gratified to find in it a tone and sentiment essentially different from those which marked the efforts of most of the speakers in the Convention.—Let us take the following passage from the editorial, for instance, and compare it with the extracts which we append from the speeches :

"The same remarks apply to universal suffrage and disfranchisement, even in a stronger sense; for the reconstruction acts, which the Convention endorsed, are silent on the subject of confiscation, they expressly provide for both universal suffrage and relief from disfranchisement. To endorse these acts is, therefore, to endorse both these propositions so far as the principles they contain are involved. The remaining question is only one of time. The former—universal suffrage—will take effect as soon as the Howard amendment is adopted and the State is rid of the reconstruction acts by being fully restored to the Union; and the latter—relief from disability—is with the Congress, and will doubtless be taken up at the earliest moment that body may deem it safe or expedient to do so."

Here we have the editor of the Standard committed unreservedly to universal suffrage and relief from disfranchisement. This was precisely what we desired and urged the Convention to declare. He also appears to think that the abandonment of confiscation is only a "question of time." This is progress in the right direction, and it may be hoped the editor will persevere in it. But we regret to say that such was not the spirit of the Convention, if we are to judge of it from the resounding applause which greeted such utterances as the following :

Mr. A. H. Galloway, colored, of New Hanover, said he was "opposed to confiscation," but that he favored "taxation," and explained what he meant, as follows: "I want to see the man who owns one or two thousand acres of land *taxed a dollar on the acre*, and if he can't pay the taxes, *sell their property* to the highest bidder—let the Sheriff sell it, and then we negroes shall become landholders." (Applause.)—This speech was made before the unpalatable resolutions were offered, and seems to foreshadow a "policy" which is to be substituted for the "mild confiscation" of Thad. Stevens.

When the anti-confiscation resolution was up for consideration, Mr. Mabson, colonel, of New Hanover, protested against its passage, as something that should be left to Congress; and added, significantly: "Fellow-citizens, let me say to you here to-day, particularly to every representative of the colored people of this State, *represent your people honestly.* * * Now, in reference to this confiscation, which every one of you know as well as I do, that it is not a material matter to us whether the property of the people of the South is confiscated or not." Again; "If the white people will act honestly," &c., with the colored people, "the Congress of the United States should not confiscate their property. But as long as they take the advantage of our people, and refuse to give them remuneration," &c., then Congress will be "very certain to confiscate their property, and I do not care if they do." (Applause.) "It is the duty of every liberty-loving and law-abiding citizen to endeavor to put the lands of the South into cultivation, and the only way we can get them into cultivation, is by the Congress of the United States taking a decided stand, and make these men, that are owners of land come forward and either sell it to us or give it to us."—(Applause.) This Mr. Mabson is evidently a man of intelligence, and of decision and firmness. His speech gave tone to the debate, and was a conclusive argument in the minds of a large majority of the colored delegates against the resolution.

Mr. Coleman, of Cabarrus, white said: "This question of confiscation, gentlemen, is not a question of principle. (Applause.) It is barely a question of expediency, and what right have this Convention here today assembled to pledge the Republican party of North Carolina, to say that we are opposed to confiscation, when we don't know what may occur next week or next month? (Applause.) * * I wish to say in making the remarks that I am making, I do not commit myself on the question of confiscation, for or against it; but claiming to be a Republican, I am opposed to adding a plank to that platform that may sink it forever.

Governor Holden said: "I subscribe to the sentiments which have been advanced by my young friend from Cabarrus. * I commit myself neither for nor against confiscation for the present. I stand here fairly and squarely by the nation, and upon the utterances of the glorious Congress of the United States." (Applause.)

No one who heard the debate, and witnessed the applause with which the sentiments so threatening to the peace and safety of the whole property-holding white population, was received, could fail to draw the inference that an overwhelming majority of the Convention was in favor of confiscation. The remarks of Mr. Mabson, who seemed to be the ruling spirit, and Mr. Galloway, from the same county of New Hanover, are applicable to every man in the South who owned slaves or held property, and who cannot purge himself from the charge of having in any way given aid and comfort to the rebellion. Galloway would tax their lands at the rate of one dollar per acre, and Mr. Mabson would compel them to sell or give their lands to the colored people. Their remarks are of course as applicable to those who were Union men, as to those who were rebels; for the slaves of the former will demand homesteads and education no less than those of the latter. They strike at ex-Governor Holden, Mr. Pool, Mr. Dockery and Dick, no less than at ex-Governors Graham and Vance, and the "Confederate" Generals Hill, Hoke and the Ransoms. It was, therefore, eminently proper, in forming a political association, to which the first named gentlemen, and thousands like them, were to be parties, that they should have a guaranty that their property is not to be confiscated. It is mockery to ask them to join a party which holds a threat over their heads. It was also due to the material interests of the whole people of the State, that the Republican party should repudiate such sentiments. There can be no harmony or prosperity, no pecuniary confidence between man and man, while the great body of the lands and estates of the people are believed to be subject to confiscation. Immigrants will not come among us to buy lands, and sales under execution, and under the bankrupt act, must be made at ruinous sacrifices to the debtor and creditor, so long as a serious threat of confiscation is held out. And it is evident that the same uncertainty as to titles will paralyze industry, and reduce the demand for and compensation of labor. We deny that Congress threatens confiscation. The act was passed in 1862, as a war measure, and its enforcement was suspended on the cessation of hostilities by the President, with the tacit approbation of Congress. In our judgment there is no longer any danger of confiscation for past political offences; and when everybody has been pardoned, its enforcement would be illegal. It is therefore cruel to threaten it; and calculated to perpetuate heart-burnings and hatreds; to delude the colored people with false hopes, and to foster an implacable antagonism of races.

We propose to make a few more extracts from the debate, as illustrative of the feeling of the majority, on the subjects of universal suffrage, and the enfranchisement of loyal men. Mr. Miller, of New Hanover, colored, spoke in reply to Gen. Laflin, of Pitt county, a Northern gentleman, who rose from the ranks in the Union army to the position of a Brigadier General, and who after the war, settled in Pitt, and engaged in agriculture. He had nominated Mr. Odom, of Northampton, for President of the Convention, and expressed the opinion that a native Unionist should be preferred to Gen. Abbott. Mr. Miller, the colored delegate from New Hanover, responded to the manly and generous sentiments of the General, by denouncing him as a Northern copperhead, as follows: "While Northern copperheads, and I think we have some of them, even in this Convention, to-day, were ready to tear that old flag from the mast head, *there were men in the State of North Carolina who were called Union men, who were too cowardly* to go off to the field of battle. Mr. Abbott went off, and battled for the cause of the Union;" &c. And again: "There are men in North Carolina that have pretended to be Union men,—look at their deeds; what have they done? They were too cowardly to go off as rebels; they were too cowardly to go off as Union men; they shirked the thing and stayed at home. Mr. Abbott was a man of a different character. He was a man who, in the day of battle, took his sword and went off, and did mighty work, and I hope, Mr. Chairman, that when it is put to a vote, this Convention will vote down Northern copperheadism and Southern sympathizers, and that we shall vote Gen. Abbott in as the permanent Chairman of this Convention." This sweeping disparagement of North Carolina loyalty was fatal to the prospects of Messrs. Dockery, Odom, and others of the class to which they belong. The credulous colored delegates, who constituted three-fourths of the Convention, were not slow to suspect men who had once been slave-holders, and the election of Gen. Abbott was a foregone conclusion. We must say, that the deportment of that gentleman, and his address on taking the chair, present him in a favorable light to the public of North Carolina; and we shall be slow to believe that he is a party to a scheme said to be projected by Northern men, for riding into power by pandering to the prejudices of the colored people, to the injury of the loyal native white men of the State. We will not even say that such a plot exists; but we hear of it on all sides; and the rejection of the resolutions asking Congress to release loyal men from disabilities, together with the choice of temporary and permanent Chairmen, and other officers from among the few Northern men present, are circumstances which have caused a deep-seated jealousy and suspicion to take root in the minds of our best and most loyal citizens.

Mr. W. F. Henderson, of Davidson, white, replied fiercely to Mr. J. H. Harris, colored, who, as usual, made a kind of conciliatory speech, and proposed to "seal up the book of the past, and bury everything that is past in the sea of oblivion"—he was for letting "by-gones be by-gones." To this Mr. Henderson replied: "In the name of God, I ask you here—I ask the old gray-headed men in this Convention—will they let by-gones be by-gones? We have passed through a bloody war. Let by-gones be by-gones. Don't the blood of these men cry out? They ought to be taught that treason should be made odious. *Their children ought to say, 'My father was disfranchised on the ground of endeavoring to destroy the best government that ever the sun from high Heaven looked down upon.'* (Applause.)—This is the kind of Republican I am." He again says: "The way I want by-gones to be by-gones is, for them to acknowledge their sins. If they say well, I have committed this sin; the government has been very magnanimous in not hanging me; and all I ask of you is I am going to be a Republican after a while. They will have to live five or six years and swear every year on the Bible, that they are going to be Republicans, and may be they will remove the disabilities." (Applause.) If this rule were applied by the colored people to all those members of the Convention who have been the enemies of their rights—who have been the champions of slavery, who have threatened a dissolution of the Union if Fremont or Lincoln were elected President—where would stand some of the foremost of Mr. Henderson's friends? Must they, too, serve a probation of five or six years? Or is it less a crime to sin against the rights of black men, than white men? We see no difference.

Mr. Galloway, (colored,) speaks of the same probation of six years, for men who participated in the rebellion. Indeed, the idea is first presented by him, and Mr. Henderson, (white,) only re-echoes it.—Galloway says: "Some say, how is it, if a man fought against you? Suppose he comes into the Republican party. Now I say these men must consent to come in on probation; and if they prove faithful in *six years*, then I will not object to their being admitted for life."

It is proper we should state that all these extracts are made from the *Standard's* report of the proceedings of the Convention. They leave no doubt as to what was the *animus* of the controlling majority of that body. It cannot be doubted that a sentiment of distrust of the great body of the whites was in the minds of the speakers, and that they were too successful in infusing it into those of the more ignorant colored men present. We could not, without being false to every sentiment of humanity and self-respect lend ourselves to the success of such bad principles and bad passions.

Valiant as the words of the speakers were, when referring to the people of the South, loyal and others, they all breathe a spirit of humble deference to the will of Congress, such as animates the obedient subjects of Russia or Austria. It may be becoming, or at least prudent, for conquered rebels thus to address the conqueror, but for a Convention of loyal freemen, who know their rights, and dare maintain them, such servility is, to say the least, uncalled for.—We stand by the acts of Congress because we believe they are, everything considered, about the best thing that could be done.—We hold that Congress, not the President, had the right to prescribe the terms of restoration of States which voluntarily left the Union; but we reject the slavish maxim, that we must approve everything Congress has done or may do.—

For a greater reason, we reject the *Standard's* idea of the obligations of partizan casuses, State or National. That journal says: "We cannot *serve* the party and at the same time add to, or take from its platform." And *we* say, we have no intention to "serve a party." Party machinery tends continually to corruption; and no man should suffer the party traces to chafe his conscientious convictions. We cannot agree with the *Standard's* eulogy of "the plan for organization," as "embodying principles and *instructions* to the rank and file of the patriots of Carolina." Time was when freemen claimed the right to *instruct* their representatives, or public servants; and there must be sad degeneracy if a knot of politicians are permitted to assume authority to instruct the people. We repudiate the "plan of organization" as an insult to the intelligence of the people. It is a cunning device to parcel out offices among the Ring men; and we predict that it will bring nothing but ridicule to its authors.

In conclusion, having criticised the tenor of several of the speeches, it is proper we should add that there were others who were actuated by a very different spirit; among them were Colonel Deweese, General Laflin, Mr. C. H. Foster, whites, and Messrs. Harris, Hood and perhaps others, colored.

The Queen's John Brown has gone and got married.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Truth of History—Letter from Brigadier General Lane.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19, 1867.

The Petersburg Index, in its editorial notice of Mr. Pollard's new work entitled "*Lee and His Lieutenants.*" does great injustice to Lane's North Carolina brigade and the other gallant troops composing Wilcox's division.

That paper asserts "Wilcox was not engaged, except slightly, on the first evening at the Wilderness," whereas Heth's and Wilcox's divisions were both hotly engaged and succeeded in keeping back two or more corps of the Yankee army. In my official report I stated that we—that is, my brigade—were the last troops to become engaged, and, without the hope of assistance, kept up the unequal contest from about 5 o'clock A. M. until 9. My aggregate loss in the fights of the 5th and 6th was 415.

The next error is in the assertion that "Wilcox's troops did not hold their own on the 12th of May at Spottsylvania."—General Early, however, is of a different opinion; for in his "Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence," page 25, he says:

"On this morning the enemy made a very heavy attack on Ewell's front, and broke the line where it was occupied by Johnson's division. A portion of the attacking force swept along Johnson's line to Wilcox's left, and was checked by a prompt movement on the part of Brigadier General Lane who was on that flank.—As soon as the firing was heard, General Wilcox sent Thomas's and Scales's brigades to Lane's assistance, and they arrived just as Lane's brigade had repulsed this body of the enemy, and they pursued it for a short distance. As soon as Mahone's division arrived from the left, Perrin's and Harris's brigades, of that division, were sent to Gen. Ewell's assistance, and were carried into action under his orders. Brigadier General Perrin was killed and Brigadier General McGowan severely wounded, while gallantly leading their respective brigades into action; and all the brigades sent to Ewell's assistance suffered severely.

"Subsequently, on the same day, under orders from General Lee, Lane's brigade of Wilcox's division and Mahone's own brigade (under Colonel Weisiger) were thrown to the front for the purpose of moving to the left and attacking the flank of the column of the enemy which had broken Ewell's line, to relieve the pressure on him, and, if possible, recover the part of the line which had been lost. Lane's brigade commenced the movement, and had not proceeded far when it encountered and attacked, in a piece of woods in front of my line, the Ninth corps, under Burnside, moving up to attack a salient on my front. Lane captured over three hundred (300) prisoners and three battle-flags, and his attack on the enemy's flank, taking him by surprise, *no doubt contributed materially to his repulse.* Mahone's brigade did not become seriously engaged. The attacking column which Lane encountered got up to within a very short distance of a salient defended by Walker's brigade of Heth's division, under Colonel Mayo, before it was discovered, as there was a pine thicket in front, under cover of which the advance was made. A heavy fire of musketry from Walker's brigade, and Thomas', which was on its left, and a fire of artillery from a considerable number of guns on Heth's line, were opened with tremendous effect upon the attacking column, and it was driven back with heavy loss, leaving its dead in front of our works. This affair took place under the eye of General Lee himself."

The original of the following communication is still in my possession :

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
"ON BATTLE-FIELD, May 13, 1864.

"*General C. M. Wilcox, Commanding Division :*

"GENERAL—General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the flags captured by Lane's brigade, in its gallant charge of yesterday, and to say that they will be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of War with the accompanying note, and the names of the brave captors.

"I am, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"C. S. VENABLE, A. D. C."

The Index is again mistaken when it says: "Instead of achieving success at Jericho ford, May 24th, as Pollard relates, his brigades (Lane's and McGowan's) behaved most disgracefully, and were replaced by Davis' and Cook's troops of Heth's Division." The thirty-seventh regiment alone of my brigade behaved badly on that occasion; but in justice to this regiment, it must be remembered that it lost its colonel and many of its bravest company officers in the fight of the 12th. The Seventh was guarding a point on the river, and was not actively engaged. The other three regiments fought very gallantly, drove the enemy back to a commanding position near the river, held the ground over which they fought, removed all their dead and wounded, and were not relieved by Davis' brigade until 11 o'clock that night, at which time the fighting had ceased.

Lastly. The Index denies that Fort Gregg was defended by part of Wilcox's command, and says: "The infantry garrison at Fort Gregg was composed *entirely* of members of the Mississippi brigade of Harris, formerly Posey's." This assertion is not true. The true defenders of Fort Gregg were a part of Lane's North Carolina brigade, Walker's supernumerary artillerists of A. P. Hill's corps, armed as infantry, and a part of Chew's Maryland battery. Harris' brigade and a few pieces of artillery occupied Fort Alexander, which was to the rear of Fort Gregg, and higher up the Appomattox; and that fort was evacuated, the infantry and artillery retiring to the inner line of works before Fort Gregg was attacked in force. I have letters from Lieutenants Snow, Craige, Howard, and Rigler, of my brigade, who were in Fort Gregg when it fell; and these officers estimate the number of Harris' brigade in that fort at not more than twenty, including a Lieutenant Colonel Duncan and his adjutant, while they estimate the number from my brigade to have been at least three-fourths of the entire force.

I commanded a North Carolina brigade from the battle of Sharpsburg to the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, and during that time, with the single exception of the Thirty-seventh regiment at Jericho ford, my entire command always behaved most gallantly, and won for themselves an enviable "*army reputation.*"

JAMES H. LANE,
late Brigadier General C. S. A.

Nine young ladies took the veil last Wednesday in the Cathedral at Nashville, Tenn., Rt. Rev. Bishop Feehan officiating.

The Irish papers announce the death of Capt. Daniel O'Hara, a brother of the late James O'Hara, of Baltimore, aged 88 years.

The Savannah papers record the death of Capt. M. J. Cohen, a popular steamboat commander.

The paternal Crabtree accompanies Lotta on her journeyings to protect her from the dangers of her fascinations.

A correspondent of the London Times says the Spanish insurrection failed because the soldiery wouldn't rise.

Rev. R. Douglass, of Ky., has received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Lexington, Va., of which Stonewall Jackson was formerly an elder.

A New Yorker, who earned his living by butting his head against stone walls for a consideration, butted himself into eternity the other day.

It is so dry in some parts of Ohio that a cloud of dust follows the plow.

Correspondence Between Gov. Orr and Gen. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following correspondence has passed between Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and Gen. Sickles, relative to the removal of the latter.

Executive Department of South Carolina,
Columbia, Sept. 7th, 1867.—Major General D. E. Sickles, Charleston, South Carolina—Sir: I have learned from the public press, although I have received no official notice of the fact, that you have been relieved from the command of the second military district, embracing this State and North Carolina, and that, by order of the President, Major Gen. Canby has succeeded to the same.

I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel personally, and officially, at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter. There are many of the orders which have been issued by you since the passage of the reconstruction bills in March last which did not meet my approval; but it is due to you and your official action that I should bear voluntary testimony to the wisdom and success of your administration, and to express the opinion that the almost unlimited powers with which you were invested by the acts of Congress have been exercised with moderation and forbearance. Your general orders, No. 10, so far as this State is concerned, were, last spring, in my opinion absolutely necessary, looking to the impoverished condition of the country, the shortness of the provision and staple crop of last year, to the general pecuniary distress pervading the country, and to the necessity of protecting the small means of farmers and planters at that time from the process of courts. They were thereby enabled to subsist their families and grow the present crop.

This crop promises to be in many respects and in many sections of the State the most important and largest that has been grown for several years, and when harvested you could, without hazard or apprehension, have executed your purpose, as declared to me of modifying general orders No. 10, so that creditors could have enforced their demands without producing general distress, if nothing worse.

It is also due to you to say that, in my judgment, if general orders No. 10 had not been issued last spring a very considerable increase in the number of troops in this State would have been necessary to have been stationed at many of the court houses to have preserved the public records from destruction, and ensure the safety of sheriffs in executing civil process in their hands, which they had been ordered to levy by thoughtless and heartless creditors. In my opinion general orders No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina, and your general administration as commandant of the district is approved by a majority nearly as great.

In all the official intercourse which we have had I beg to render you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated personally, and for the disposition you have always manifested to make the burdens of the military government as light upon the people whom I represent as it were possible under the circumstances. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, Gen. Canby, but hope that my official relations with him may be marked with the same harmony and kind feeling which have characterized our official intercourse for nearly two years past. I have the honor to be, General, very truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR,
Governor of South Carolina.

The following is the reply of Gen. Sickles to Governor Orr :

Washington, Sept. 21, 1867.—Sir: Your Excellency's letter of the 7th instant was forwarded to me at New York, and received on the 14th. The cordial terms in which you are pleased to refer to our official and personal relations during my service in the Carolinas, are gratefully appreciated. In my successor, Brevet Major General Canby, you will meet an officer whose ample experience and distinguished services have justly commended him to the confidence of the government.

In view of the announcement already made by General Canby, adopting and confirming the orders heretofore in force in the second military district, it is not probable that any material change in the conduct of affairs will result from the change in command. In my retirement it is is a source of much gratification to compare the present condition of South Carolina with that which I found in assuming command in the autumn of 1865.

The system of free labor has been successfully inaugurated. The emancipated blacks have been invested with civil rights by the voluntary act of your legislature.—The tranquility and order which have been maintained attest the general desire of all classes of the people to observe the obligations of all good citizens. An abundant harvest has rewarded industry. Grain is now exported from Charleston. Registration has proceeded almost to completion without commotion or tumult, or any serious interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people. Since October, 1866, the Courts of the United States and of the State have exercised nearly all their powers without hindrance.

The jurisdiction of the courts, although a permitted jurisdiction, has never been restricted except in particular cases imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the situation, and the civil authorities in general have been upheld, and civil law has been administered with only such limitations as became necessary in the execution of the several acts of Congress. The particular measure of my administration which you are pleased to mention with special commendation—general orders No. 10—was, it is said, the occasion of my dismissal from command. You have justly described the order in question as intended to enable the people to make a good crop this year, and thereby obtain the means to support themselves and pay their debts.

If my removal had been provoked by some act of oppression, spoliation or cruelty, it would have been a matter of more regret to myself. As it is I find no reason to reproach myself for endeavoring to restore in some degree the natural prosperity of an impoverished population, and to avert the serious disturbances that would have followed the prosecution of more than thirty thousand suits for debts pending in South Carolina when general order No. 10 was issued in April last. Although my official relations to the department of the Carolinas has ceased, I cannot be indifferent to the welfare of communities whose interests were so long confided to my charge, nor is their prosperity a matter of indifference to the people of the United States or their representatives in Congress.

The population of the Carolinas have not tried to prevent the organization of legal civil governments in the rebel States, and it is only just for me to state that your own prompt and patriotic acquaintance in the requirements of the government relieved the people you represent of many of the burdens of military government, and at the same time removed some of the most serious impediments to the execution of the reconstruction acts in South Carolina. I trust your people will not suffer any detriment by reason of complications for which they are not responsible. It only remains for them to comply with the conditions prescribed by Congress, and South Carolina will soon be restored to the Union, with all her ancient rights and dignity as a sovereign State unimpaired.

These conditions have no other object than to make our institutions truly republican in substance and form, that justice may be done, and that no occasion or pretext for conflict may hereafter be found. There is not, in my judgment, any sufficient reason to apprehend that the colored people will not make good citizens. Freedom and education are rapidly developing this long dormant, helpless caste. With advantages far inferior to the other races which have found their way to this country, the African has proved himself loyal, industrious, and obedient to the laws.

Generously fostered and justly treated, the freedmen will become the bone and sinew of southern population and power. With the solution of this problem and the disappearance of the asperities incident to a long war, the Carolinians will enter upon a new career of prosperity, alike attractive to the philanthropist who seeks the happiness of his fellows, and gratifying to the statesman whose ambition is gratified in the progress of the commonwealth.

Remembering with pleasure the courteous consideration always shown to me by your excellency in all our intercourse, official and personal, and with the liveliest interest in the happy termination of the sad years of strife which have already too long afflicted our country, I remain truly yours,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General.

To his Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

From the Raleigh Register (Radical.)

The Radical Convention.

The Republican Party in North Carolina remains to be organized. The Convention which assembled in this city on the 4th and 5th September, produced only a monstrous abortion. Two-thirds of its members, misguided by demagogues, declared against releasing the remaining third from disfranchisement, while the rejection of a resolution against general confiscation, and the applause which followed every threat of confiscation made by the speakers, showed that a large majority of the delegates would have voted directly for the measure. One of the most popular of the colored speakers, proposed as a substitute for confiscation, the taxation of land at the rate of one dollar per acre, and its sale by the Sheriff, under the reconstructed State government, for the taxes. The suggestion was received, according to the Standard's report of the proceedings, with applause. The taxes are to be applied to the support of schools. If carried into effect it would produce a large school fund, no doubt, but the process would turn thousands of the children with their parents, loyal and disloyal, out of doors. Another speaker, a white man, and an ex-rebel himself, as we understand. Mr. or Col. Henderson, of Davidson county, was in favor of a policy which will make the posterity of all who aided in bringing about rebellion and civil war, confess the guilt and wickedness of their fathers. How this last refinement of cruelty is to be brought about the speaker did not explain.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25—P. M.

Secretary Seward writes to the United States Consul at Toronto, Canada West, to-day, returning Dr. Luke Blackburn's oath of allegiance. The letter concludes with the following language:

"The President's Proclamation offers no immunity in this case."

It is understood that the State Department is by no means despondent of a fair settlement of our claims with Great Britain growing out of our late national difficulties, though delayed by the death of Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Britanic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to this country.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day amount to three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Major General Hancock had interviews with both the President and General Grant to-day.

The depredations which were attributed to the Crow Indians, turns out to have been perpetrated by the Appachas.

General Sheridan left this city to-day for Philadelphia.

Bets have been made here to-day on the State of Pennsylvania voting the Democratic ticket by from four to six thousand majority.

From Richmond—Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 25—P. M.

The Convention has adopted a set of resolutions pledging itself to the support of the reconstruction acts, and to carry out the other points telegraphed last night.

A motion to endorse the Radical platform adopted by the State Convention of April, was seconded by the only colored delegate present, but was laid on the table.

A resolution urging the repeal of the usury law of the State was adopted.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.* Three ex-General officers were among the delegates.

The Qualifications of Members of the Convention.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 24, 1867.

The following letter will be published in the Whig to-morrow :

To Mr. Jos. McDonald, Richmond, Va.:

SIR:—I have received your communication of this date, asking my decision of the question whether delegates to the State Convention will be required to take the oath prescribed by an act of Congress for officers of the United States, and by section 9, of the act of July 19th, for all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said Military Districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders. In reply, I have no hesitation in saying that delegates to the State Convention cannot be required to take the oath referred to. Section 19 refers to officers elected under the authority of the so-called or provisional State governments, this cannot be construed to include delegates to a State Convention elected under the authority of the Congress of the United States. No oath whatever has been presented by law for the delegates to the State Convention, and there is no authority but Congress competent to prescribe such an oath. The only restriction imposed upon the registered voters in the selection of their delegates to the State Convention is that which is contained in the fifth section of the Act of March 2nd, viz: No person excluded from the privileges of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of a Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major U. S. A.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Noon.

Stocks excited and 1 ₱ cent. lower since the opening. Money 7 ₱ cent. premium. Gold 143½. Sterling Exchange unchanged. Virginia Sixes 49.

Flour drooping. Wheat dull. Corn quiet. Rye dull. Oats active. Mess Pork $23 80 ₱ bbl. Lard quiet. Cotton dull at 23 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull at 58@58½ cents ₱ gallon. Rosin—common $3@$3 87½ ₱ bbl.

An exchange says "Horace Greeley went down to Richmond and bet Judge Underwood five thousand dollars to nothing that Jefferson Davis wouldn't run away."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	34 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	6 00 @	9 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Spts T., cash		2 75 @	3 25
2nd hand		2 75 @	3 25
New		3 50 @	4 00
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	20 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	28 @	30	
Rio	22 @	24	
St. Domingo	21 @	23	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	18 @	19	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	23	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	28 @	30	
Dundee	27 @	30	
Rope, ₱ lb	11 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 50 @	1 55	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	@	14½	16
Yarn, ₱ 5 lbs	1 90 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	70 @	80	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	21 00	
No. 2	19 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	5 00 @	7 00	
N.C.roe	10 50 @	12 00	
do cut	7 50 @	8 00	
do gross	6 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	15 00	
Superfine	9 50 @	10 00	
Fine	8 50 @	9 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	12 00 @	12 25	
Superfine	11 25 @	11 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	45	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	00 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 25 @	2 50	
Carolina	12½ @	13	
East India	11 @	12	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5½ @	6	
Dry	15 @	17	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 80 @	1 40	
Northern	85 @	90	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	150 00 @	155 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Fl't Bds	15 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 80 @	2 00	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	47½ @	52½	
do bbls	00 @	55	
Sugar house	45 @	47½	
do bbls	45 @	50	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin	0 00 @	3 75	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 75	
Hard	0 00 @	2 10	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 65	
Tar, in ord	0 00 @	3 00	
Pitch, City	3 50 @	3 75	
Rosin, pale	5 00 @	6 00	
do No. 1	3 50 @	4 50	
do No. 2	3 30 @	3 50	
do No. 3	3 15 @	3 25	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	@53½	54	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	6 50 @	7 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 75 @	1 90	
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50	
Kerosene	50 @	55	
PEA NUTS	0 00 @	0 00	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	25 @	1 30	
Irish, ₱ bbl	00 @	4 25	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon Hams	20 @	21	
Middlings	17 @	18	
Shoulders	15 @	16	
Lard, N. C.	17 @	18	
do North'n	14 @	16½	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	33	
do North'n	33 @	35	
Cheese	17 @	20	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,			
City Mess	26 00 @	27 50	
Thin "	00 00 @	26 00	
Prime	24 00 @	25 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 60 @	62½	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 25 @	2 35	
American	2 15 @	2 25	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cu a	12½ @	13	
Porto Rico	14 @	15	
C	15½ @	16	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18½	
SOAP, ₱ lb.			
Northern	9 @	13	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10½ @	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M.,			
Contract	5 00 @	7 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₱ M.,			
W. O. bbl	20 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	30 00 @	40 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M.,			
Shipping	00 00 @	13 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	6 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
September 27, 1867.

TURPENTINE.—The market for this article has ruled with considerable firmness during the week just ended, and as will be seen by reference to our table of sales below the prices has improved 25 cents over previous quotations—last sales being at $3 75 for virgin and yellow dip, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs., at which figures there is a fair demand, and parcels find ready sale. The quantity coming to market is unusually light, being barely sufficient for distillers' uses, and for the week reach only 706 bbls., as follows :

Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday....167	$3 50	
Saturday..187	3 60	$2 10
Monday...87	3 60	
Tuesday..118	3 60	
Wedns'y..147	3 75	

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market has ruled without material change in price since the close of our last review. In one or two instances a shade advance (half cent.) has been obtained, but it has generally ruled at 55½@54 cents ₱ gallon, according to quality of packages. At the time of closing our enquiries to-day there is a moderate enquiry from buyers at 53½ cents, at which the market is quite firm, but sellers generally are holding at 54 cents. The receipts are small, and there is only a light stock remaining in receivers' hands. We quote sales of 1,438 bbls., as follows :

Friday	395 bbls. at	54 @54½	cents ₱ gal.
Saturady	84 " "	53½@54	" " "
Monday	340 " "	54 @54½	" " "
Tuesday	426 " "	53½@54

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

Conservative Meeting.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Conservative meeting in Goldsboro'. It has been suggested by several of the State papers to hold a Conservative Convention in Raleigh in October, and this meeting inaugurates a movement looking in that direction. We have long felt that there should be some concert of action on the part of the Conservative element of the State. Whether it represents the majority of voters or not, it certainly does embrace nine-tenths of the intelligence, social and moral worth and property of the State. When we contemplate that is the base object of our opponents to place all these under the control of penniless adventurers and ambitious place-hunters, who have no interest in the country and no sympathy with its people, no stone should be left unturned to thwart their nefarious schemes.

We believe, however, that the Conservative vote of the State will be in the majority, and that North Carolina can be saved from the terrible fate of Tennessee, by unity of action and feeling, and an effort any way worthy the noble object to be attained. An extended trip to the Western sections of the State enabled us to learn that the whites of those counties, where the negro element is weak, are fully apprized as to the nature of the contest about to be inaugurated in this and the other Southern States, and will unite with any party favorable to the continued supremacy of the white race. In fact, we think we discovered quite as much, if not more, feeling upon this question there, as where, by their numerical strength, the negro vote will decide elections. Local majorities may have the effect of stifling the energies of the minority, but when we consider that the white majority in the State will be from twenty to thirty thousand, there is much ground for confidence, and certainly reason for active and hopeful exertion, in the face of local majorities. Our experience teaches us that more frequently than otherwise great elections are decided by the labors of minorities in maintaining and increasing their strength.

In the face of the great negro majority in this county, for the Radicals have in effect reduced the contest almost entirely between whites and blacks, the Conservative party can have but little hope of a local triumph; but even in the advanced stage to which Radical legislation has gone, it is impossible to fasten party measures upon the State except by the consent of a majority of the registered votes, and the minority of Conservative voters in New Hanover will have a decided, and probably a decisive, influence upon the general vote of the State.

Is it not therefore our duty to organize for the approaching campaign? Will not our vote and our influence be increased by united action? If so, it is our duty by all means not to delay for a day an organization which may bring such beneficial results. Nay, our labors, notwithstanding a powerful local majority, will have salutary influence throughout the State. Our unwavering determination to maintain the Constitution of the country in the face of our immediate difficulties, will force into action the sympathy of our more fortunate white brethren, who will manifest it at the ballot-box, and save us from a thraldom worse than any to which men have ever been subjected.

We ask, therefore, that our thoughtful and wise citizens will give this subject grave consideration. Let their views be expressed in some public manner, and whatever course is considered most prudent and best to be pursued, let it be acquiesced in by all. It seems to us better to organize, and by meetings and conventions consult with our neighbors and our friends throughout the entire length and breadth of the State for our mutual good. All minor considerations should give way before the all-important question of preserving the State, with its noble people and honorable history, from the political vultures who seek to destroy it to batten upon its carcass. Shall we unite to prevent it?

Jurors.

Attention is called to the order of General CANBY, modifying the order of General SICKLES, in regard to jurors. It will be seen only such as are registered voters and *qualified*, without regard to color, are made competent jurors. The abrogation of property qualification for jurors, the great conservative feature of the Common Law, the wisdom of which centuries of experience has demonstrated, though continued, is greatly modified by requiring jurors to be qualified by intelligence and character.—Those of our citizens who are disfranchised are, for the most part, owners of property, and the clause which excludes them from the jury box is most unjust and deleterious to the public good. We were in hopes that the unjust discriminations of Congress for political purposes would not find their way into the Halls of Justice, and that the purity of our Courts would not be soiled by the stain and filth of party chicanery.

Such as is the order, it is a vast improvement upon that of its predecessor upon the same subject. If the jury-box is to be deprived of the wisdom and experience of a large number of our best, most useful and most intelligent citizens, their lives and property at least are not to be cast at the feet of the ignorant and corrupt masses embraced under the old order.

Registration.

There can certainly be few subjects more important to our people than that of Registration. Unfortunately, General SICKLES in his orders gave too much discretion and power to the ignorant and reckless men who generally compose the Board of Registrars. That there are exceptions to this remark, we are glad to admit, and we have ourselves taken occasion to compliment the official conduct of some whose action has been controlled by an earnest desire to do equal justice to all and comply strictly with their oath of office. But that gross outrages have been perpetrated in many instances by ignorant and dishonest Registrars is true, as will be seen by reference to the circular which we publish below from General SICKLES prior to his removal.

In many counties men have been excluded from the privilege of registering because they were Confederate soldiers, and in some instances merely for a sympathy with the Confederate cause. It will be seen by the official circulars that while Mayors of towns and cities, and Constables are excluded, town Comissioners and Police are *not* excluded. Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs and other *officers* of the State who voluntarily engaged in the war or gave aid to the South, are not allowed to register, but their *assistants* and *deputies* are not excluded from this privilege. Officers of the Militia are entitled to register unless they were employed in the patrol duties of the State. This exception, we believe, applies to South Carolina, for no militia officers, as such were ever thus employed. Patrols have been appointed by our Courts from among the *citizens* and not the *militia*. It will also be seen that Lawyers and Notaries Public are not excluded.

We hope such of our citizens as have been improperly denied the right of registration will make immediate application to do so, and if it is denied them, let them forward their grievance, through Colonel FRANK, to District Headquarters. The question, involving the future rights of the citizen and the destinies of the State, is too important to be decided by ignorant and biased partizans, such as generally compose the Boards throughout this State. Let our people read this Circular, for its language can be readily understood by all, and the Registrars can be made to comply with its terms.

The following extract embraces all the points of interest in the Circular to the citizens generally:

HEADQUARTERS 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

CIRCULAR:

General Instructions to Officers of Registration, for their information in revising the Lists of Voters.

I. All citizens are entitled to be registered, unless disqualified for the acts and offences set forth in the rules and regulations for Registration, published in General Orders No. 65.

No citizen is disqualified unless, having held office under the United States, or having been a member of the Legislature of any State, or having held some executive or judicial office under a general law of the State, he afterwards engaged in the rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to persons so engaged; or unless, by the decree of a competent judicial tribunal, or by an act of Congress, or law of a State, he has been disfranchised for rebellion against the United States, or for felony.

Disqualified persons are of several classes: for example:

1st. Any person not twenty-one years of age.

2d. Any person who has not acquired a residence in the State.

3d. Any person otherwise qualified by age and residence, who, having held office under the United States, afterwards engaged in rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

4th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who, having been a member of a Legislature, or having held executive or judicial office under a general law of a State, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to their enemies.

5th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by the sentence of a competent judicial tribunal for felony.

6th. Any person otherwise qualified by residence and age, who has been disfranchised by law; for example a citizen of Tennessee, disfranchised by the Constitution and laws of that State, for participation in the rebellion, who has become a resident of North or South Carolina.

II. A citizen not included within either of the above specified classes, although he may have voluntarily taken part in the rebellion, is qualified; so a citizen included within the 3d or 4th class, whose acts in aid of rebellion were not voluntary, is qualified.

In general, officers of mere municipalities, towns or villages, are not embraced in the 3d and 4th classes of paragraph I; for example; a policeman or a member of a town guard, appointed by town or city authorities; local health officers, weighers, measures and inspectors of merchandize and produce; persons holding deputations from civil officers, such as deputy sheriffs and the like; clerks and assistants appointed or employed by civil officers; pound-masters, jailors appointed by sheriffs, etc., these are not offices created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

There are, however, certain municipal or town officers within the intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress, and who, by subsequent acts in aid of the rebellion, would be disqualified. For example, a mayor of a city, or intendant of a town, who may have been, by virtue of his office, a magistrate, having authority by law to hear and determine complaints for petty offences, and to impose punishment by fine and imprisonment upon offenders: or to arrest, commit or or hold to bail persons charged with crime.

Municipal or town officers, having authority to enforce mere local ordinances in the nature of police regulations, for the preservation of order, the regulation of trade, and the abatement of nuisances, or other strictly corporate matters, are not within the disfranchising provisions of the Act.

The circumstance, nevertheless, that the duties of an officer were performed within a prescribed locality, as for instance, either a District, County, Parish, City or town, does not screen him from the operation of the disqualifying clause, *provided* his duties had been prescribed by a general law; for example, Sheriffs of Counties, and Constables of Towns, fill offices created by law for the administration of general laws of the State.

Nor is every *employment*, although held by virtue of a law of the State, and compensated by a salary fixed by law, and raised by a general tax, an office; for example, a teacher in a Public School or College, supported or endowed by the State; physicians and attendants employed in State Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, or for Lunatics, do not hold *offices*, although these persons are in the public service.

Officers of Militia, employed in the execution of the *Patrol Laws*, or other laws having relation to the *domestic order of the State* and *the government of the slave population* therein, and who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, are disqualified; such officers, although military in name, are civil and executive in their duties.

Certain employments, licensed by authority of State laws, having relation to the administration of justice, are not offices within the meaning of the acts; for example, lawyers.

All offices auxiliary to Courts, such as Clerks of Courts, Masters in Equity, etc., etc., created by general laws, for the administration of justice, are within the meaning of the Acts of Congress.

A Notary Public, being a mere ministerial officer, and performing no executive or judicial duties, is not within the disqualifying clauses of the Acts of Congress.

Local officers, having executive powers and duties defined by general laws, and embraced within the civil polity of the State, although chosen or appointed by the people of the vicinage, are disqualified, if, after holding such offices, they voluntarily engaged in rebellion, or afforded aid and comfort to persons so engaged; for example; overseers of highways, land commissioners, overseers of the poor, Captains of Beat Companies.

Naturalized citizens, having abjured allegiance to all sovereignty other than that of the United States, and having taken upon themselves the obligations and duties belonging to citizens, and acquired thereby the rights and privileges of citizenship, who afterwards renounced voluntarily their allegiance to the United States, and acknowledged allegiance to and became citizens of the pretended government of the "Confederate States of America," and voluntarily took up arms against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, have ceased by their own act to be citizens of the United States, and will be deemed aliens until again naturalized as citizens of the United States. The cases of all such persons will, however, be specially noted on the Books of Registration for further consideration before the final revision prior to an election.

III. Applications for registration, whether accepted or rejected, and whether the oath is administered or not, are required to be recorded in the books furnished, and when the applicant is deemed by the Board to be excluded from taking the oath, a brief memorandum of the grounds of such decision will be entered for revision.

IV. All citizens believing themselves qualified should apply to be registered. Attention is called to the following extract from the published regulations for registration:

"The Major General Commanding, in the exercise of an ultimate revisory authority, will, in due season, before the holding of any election, entertain and determine questions, assigning errors in the registry, and will, upon inspection of the completed lists, cause corrections of the same, that the true design and purpose of the laws be faithfully answered, and that all the rights thereby guaranteed be fully and fairly enjoyed."

A Candid Radical.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, who was last week nominated in Chester county for the Pennsylvania Legislature, made a speech in which he gave his opinion of Harrisburg in the following plain terms:

I would rather spend three months in the poor-house or prison of Chester county than in Harrisburg. No man can go there and come back with an unsullied reputation, and I am not sure that it is not my enemies rather than my friends that desire to send me there.

It is a great pity that more of the same sort do not recognize and appreciate what is required of them by their party, while filling public positions, and a greater pity that more do not place a higher estimate upon an unsullied reputation. We like the candor of this man, and he knows full well that those who serve the Radical party, if they are possessed of any reputation of account whatever, cannot preserve that reputation unsullied and do the public work of the party. And yet there are more like him, who profess no desire to share the work, and the odium which that work naturally attaches to the party, and still are found among its followers, endorsing by their votes the action and policy they profess to despise.

Yellow Fever Fund.

It is with pleasure we observe that the merchants of New York and other Northern cities are responding promptly to the appeals for aid from the pestilence-stricken Southern cities. A considerable yellow fever fund has been already raised in the former city, and plans are being perfected whereby a more extensive system of collection can be inaugurated.

It is of course to the interests of the Northern merchants to extend aid to their Southern friends and patrons, and true that this self-interest is identified with their duty to their fellow creatures, yet benevolence in any form is gratifying to the charitable, and we must give to this assistance extended by the Northern merchants its due proportion of philanthropy.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Rule in Mississippi—A Highhanded Case Disposed of—Pennsylvania Democratic Delegation—General Fitz John Porter's Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A case comes up from General Ord's command for revision of the proceedings of a court-martial recently held in Mississippi. The facts, as proved, are that the Lieutenant commanding in a town in Mississippi sent his paramour to a hotel in the place to board. The hotel proprietor refused to give her a room. The officer remonstrated and threatened, and failing to induce the hotel keeper to yield, sent for a detachment of soldiers and took possession of the hotel and placed his paramour in a room.

The facts were reported to General Ord, a courtmartial ordered and the court found the Lieutenant guilty as charged, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. General Grant approved of the sentence. Judge Holt recommends the abatement of the sentence, that the offender be suspended one month, on the ground that the principal witness was once in the Confederate service. The President to-day approved the sentence of dismissal.

A delegation of Democratic politicians were here to-day, among them Hon. Sam'l J. Randall, member of Congress from the first district of Pennsylvania and General McCandless, of that State. The purpose of the visit is understood to be to make some arrangement for the distribution of government patronage that will result in advantage to the Democratic party in the October election.

Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, late Commissioner of Indian affairs, is in this city on official business.

Gen. Fitz John Porter's case was again up for consideration to-day in the War Department. The true statement of the case is, a petition asking for the reopening and rehearing was referred by the President *pro forma* to Gen. Grant, who, though disposed to give Gen. Porter a fair opportunity to set himself right before the country, has, upon the suggestion of a legal question claimed to be adverse to the application, reported the case back to the President, with a recommendation that the legal questions be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

The point difficult of determination is whether, after sentence and judgment in a military case has been approved by the Executive, and judgment executed, the President has power to reopen the cause and order a new trial, no matter whether the lapse of time since the approval be four minutes or four years. Another suggestion is to refer the matter to a special commissioner to be named, who shall examine the testimony now proposed to be offered, and report whether it is of such a character as would, by analogy, warrant a new trial in a civil case, according to the rules of civil procedure. The papers were sent to the President this afternoon by General Grant, and will probably be handed to Mr. Stanberry to-morrow.

Ex-Mayor Withers, of Mobile, has been here several days, but has not called on the President, or asked to be reinstated, as reported in some papers.

Governor Fenton, of New York, and Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, arrived here to-day. DATA.

The Tax on Cotton.

The Cincinnati Gazette, a Radical journal, in a recent article says:

The government has increased the difficulty of the reconstruction of this culture by its tax of three cents a pound—the very worst tax in the whole list, which was imposed upon the idea that this country still possessed the monopoly of the cotton production, when it had already slipped away from us. It has also to contend against a financial quackery which depresses the price realized in foreign ports, by depressing the price of exchange, while it does reduce in the least the cost of culture. In the productiveness of soil, and in the superiority of the quality of cotton, the United States have the advantage over Asia. At the same price no Indian cotton would be used. Through this superiority we may hope to regain our former prestige, but it must be by increased production and low prices. The difficulties of restoring the culture should not be increased by Government interference, either in the way of a tax on the crops, or by tinkering prices by means of the Treasury gold.

In 1860 the United States contributed four million bales to the world's supply.—That will be sufficient now, for the market is much greater than then. We cannot be unmindful of the financial necessity for restoring and increasing this production; and therefore, it should meet no impediments from either our revenue or financial policy.

The Massachusetts Temperance Convention met at Worcester on Tuesday. Dr. Eddy, of Boston, was chosen president.—Addresses were made by Senator Wilson and others.

From the Goldsboro' Star.

Conservative Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House in Goldsboro' on Wednesday night last, 18th inst.

On motion Dr. Adam C. Davis was called to the Chair, and Captain R. T. Fulghum and A. B. Palmer, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the act on of the meeting, to-wit: W. Whitaker, R. T. Fulghum and J. A. Evans, who, through their Chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is proper that the Conservative parties of North Carolina shall organize themselves into a party for the protection of their political rights.

Resolved, That we approve of a State Convention, to be held at the city of Raleigh, on or about the 16th October.

Resolved, That we will hold a Convention in this county, on the 26th inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention.

Resolved, That the counties in this Congressional District be requested to act in concert with this Convention.

At this stage of the meeting, Capt. Fulghum introduced Wm. Smith, Esq., of New Hanover, to the meeting, who was requested, on motion, to occupy a seat in the meeting.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed from Goldsboro', to the County Convention: W. G. Morisey, A. J. Galloway, Dr. John W. Davis, Dr. W. H. Finlayson, W. P. Lane, S. D. Phillips, L. D. Giddins, C. J. Nelson, D. Creech, C. Wooten, Jr.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Daily Morning Star and the News.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADAM C. DAVIS, Chairman.

R. T. FULGHUM, A. B. PALMER, Secretaries.

Negro Jurors.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

General Orders No. 89.

Paragraph II, of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, is modified as follows:

All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and who are qualified, and have been, or may be, duly registered as voters, are hereby declared qualified to serve as jurors.

It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of any person as a juror, that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people, or of the accused, in all criminal proceeding, and by either party in all civil actions and proceedings.

Any requirement of a property qualification for jurors, in addition to the qualifications herein prescribed, is hereby abrogated.

The Governors of North and South Carolina, respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary, special terms of courts, to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists, and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

By command of Brevet Major General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS B. CAZIARC,
Adjutant General.

The following is paragraph II, of General Orders No. 32:

"All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law."

Order No. 32 made every person who had paid the current taxes eligible as a juror; Order No. 89 makes eligible only those who have paid taxes and are *qualified* and *registered voters*. Every person, therefore, in this State, who is disfranchised by law or who does not register, will be ineligible to serve as a juror.

From the Charleston Mercury, 18th inst.

REGISTRATION IN CHRIST CHURCH.

How a Negro Registrar Shows his Importance—A White Citizen Seized by a Gang of Negroes and Dragged to Charleston—Saturnalia by the Way.

The following account has been furnished us of a recent occurrence in Christ Church Parish. It is written by a responsible citizen, in whose statements confidence may properly be placed:

Mr. Samuel Fraser having the supervision and charge of a plantation and a number of negroes, informed the men that they must wait until *Saturday* to register their names. The Registration began on Monday and was to continue through the week. Some of the men left the plantation on Monday (the first day of the registration), and returned late that evening without registering. Mr. Fraser then told them that "if they left again before Saturday, they need not return." An altercation ensued, in which the negroes set up the *right* to be absent from the place "as long as the registration lasted," without any liability to fine or deduction of wages for the lost time. Mr. Fraser, on the other hand, gave them to understand that his duty to his employer required him to make a deduction for their absence on Monday and for any other day, except the day allowed them for the purpose of registering. Having absented themselves on Monday, they failed to receive their rations when the other laborers got theirs; and having expressed their determination to leave again on Tuesday and for every day of the week, Mr. Fraser refused to give them the rations for that week. They then left for the registration precinct. Arriving there, they made complaint to the registrars, Mr. Smith (white) and Aaron Logan (black) that Mr. Fraser had forbidden their coming to register, and threatened to turn them off if they left the plantation. Aaron demanded that Fraser should be arrested.—All the negroes present (about one hundred and fifty) clamoured for the arrest. Mr. Smith advised against it, saying there was no affidavits of the facts, and a bare statement was not sufficient. Besides, it was late in the afternoon, and before Mr. Fraser could be arrested (he lived four miles off) and brought to them and then sent to Charleston (fifteen miles farther), it would be midnight. He expressed a doubt, too, as to his right to arrest a man who lived four miles from the precinct, on a charge of attempting to prevent the attendance of the very men who were then present, and who had *been there unmolested, the whole of the previous day*. He refused to sign the warraunt, at least until he could think the matter over. But Aaron would not be delayed a moment. He grew furious;—threatened his white colleague—swore he would take the responsibility on himself, and thereupon scrawled off a sort of mandate "to bring Sam. Fraser before him to be dealt with," &c., &c. The negroes inspired by Aaron's resolution, howled for vengeance on Fraser. Aaron called for volunteers "to arrest the villain." A hundred voices cried out, "I'll go," "Gib me de warrum." Aaron picked out a dozen men armed with guns and muskets (about thirty present had these weapons), and commanded them to "bring the villain before him," "I'll show the white scoundrel how he dare to fine you for coming here," &c., &c. The negroes took the paper and proceeded to the house of Mr. Fraser. They found him lying down on a bench. They rushed up to him, cocked their guns, levelled them at him and cried out, "I arress you," "we come to fetch you, dead or alive, to Mr. Logan."—They commanded him to go with them.—He mounted his horse, and, guarded on all sides by the negroes, was conducted into the august presence of the dusky dignitary.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Smith (a Northern gentleman) the co-registrar of Aaron, finding that no more business could be done that day, had undertaken, in his capacity of Chairman of the Board, to adjourn the registration for the day. He, therefore, declared the books closed; and proceeded to gather up the books. Aaron claimed that he had as much right to the possession of them as he, Mr. Smith, had. This was not conceded. On the contrary, Mr. Smith informed him that the books were put in his charge and he intended to keep them. Thereupon Aaron said he "must have *some of them*." "You have no right to *take all*." And the negroes around cried out, "Yas, dat's so," "don't ge um all," "teck some," "teck some." Mr. Smith, however, was firm. So he went away with the books, a wiser man for his one day's experience of the negro character.

A little before sunset, Mr. Fraser, with the armed escort, was brought before the sable Aaron. The negro laborer, who had made the complaint was told by Aaron to make his statement again. He did so.—Another negro was then called up to corroborate that statement. Unfortunately and most unwittingly, he let out that Mr. Fraser had told them that "they *could go and register on Saturday*," but that the "condition of the crop did not admit of their absence more than one day;" and that "the work they were engaged in could not be delayed;" and they must therefore "put off registering till Saturday."

The two negroes having given their statement, Mr. Fraser asked if he "could say a few words." This request was flattering to Aaron. It was a clear acknowledgment from a white man that a negro had, for the time being, power and authority over him. Leave was, therefore, graciously granted him. He began by calling attention to the fact, that what the first nigger said was not supported by what the other nigger said; and he was about to weigh the two in the scales of truth and justice and show which should be believed, when Justice Aaron, who had it all his own way (there not being one white man present to help Fraser), declared the audience at an end, and announced his determination "to take the fellow (Fraser) to Charleston anyhow;"—and "he didn't want to hear 'nuffin furrer' from him no how;" and "he may jest as well shet up at once," &c. This announcement was hailed with rapturous applause by the assembled crowd. To make all matters sure, however, and to make the most of the exploit of capturing Fraser, as well as to enjoy the satisfaction of subjecting one white man, though for a few hours only, to negro control; of making him, by *order* and at the peril of his life, halt or advance; go this way or that way; go faster or slower; sit or rise; be silent or speak, &c., &c.—all in accordance with a negro's will, this fellow Aaron determined to go in person with the guard which he had appointed to take Mr. Fraser to Charleston. He could not forego the pleasure of harrowing him with taunts and threats, through the dark hours of the night and showing him at all the negro huts on the wayside, as a specimen of negro ascendancy over the white man. Eight armed negroes are selected by Aaron as the guard. Mr. Fraser is put in their charge. Aaron mounts his horse. Mr. Fraser attempts to mount his. Aaron orders him to dismount and walk. The whole pack yell out, "Git off dat hoss you dam white debble you." He is forced to dismount. Aaron alone rides; all the others walk. Mr. Fraser is then marched by the guard, headed by Aaron, through swamp and jungle, bramble and bush, by the most indirect, blind and circuitous pathways, in the direction of Charleston. The reason for taking these by-cuts and blind paths is soon made apparent. It was not, as Mr. Fraser apprehended from their curses and threats, to finish him in an out-of-the-way place and leave him there to rot." These various divergences from anything like a frequented pathway, was to bring him to the various negro quarters, which, within distances varying from a hundred yards to a half mile, were stretched on either side of the main road which led to the city. At each of these negro quarters, Aaron commanded a halt. The negroes were aroused from their sleep;—lights were ordered and the negroes assembled. Then Aaron paraded Mr. Fraser before them, and proceeded to explain "who was the white villain he had in custody; how he had ordered his arrest and what he intended to do with him," &c., &c. This outrage was repeated all along the route to the city, which was not reached until three o'clock next morning.

Arriving in Charleston, Aaron and his guard delivered Mr. Fraser to the military stationed at the Citadel. At 9 or 10 o'clock that day, Mr. Fraser was called before the officer in command, and was informed that he had been illegally arrested, and was discharged. What punishment Aaron and his fellow brutes are to receive, remains to be seen. It is gratifying to know that Aaron is under arrest by order of the military. Our citizens apprized of the occurrences above narrated, should regard them as "the beginning of the end," and prepare accordingly. D.

Roman Antiquities.

While making excavations in the Roman cemetery at Lilliebourn, in France, M. l'Abbe Cochet found twelve or fifteen sepulchres, in which were forty-five glass and earthen vases. In the same locality M. Cochet also discovered a green glass cup, which presents a bas-relief of a combat of gladiators. The names of the celebrities of the public games were inscribed upon the borders of the cup. This rare curiosity was broken, so that there could be recognized only the names of Petrahes and Prodes, noterious gladiators of the time of Nero, whose names have be enfound written upon the walls of Pompeii. Goblets of this kind may be seen in the museum at Vienna, Austria, and have been found in Savoy, in Berry, and in Kent, England.

An English paper says: "The excavation of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, near Shrewsbury, has been carried on at the north angle of what is known to archaeologists as 'the enameler's workshop;' and the opinion formed some time ago, that this portion of the buildings was used by the Romans for the purpose indicated by the name bestowed upon it, is strongly confirmed by the exploration of the last few weeks. A large number of miscellaneous articles have been turned up by the workmen, among which were fragments of Samian ware which, when put together, formed a pair of bowls of handsome appearance. About a dozen coins of various value and different dates were also found, together with hair pins, rings made of amber and of iron, fragments of engraved glass, &c. These have been added to the store of Wroxeter antiquities in the museum at Shrewsbury."

A Barber Puzzled.

Three brothers, bearing a remarkable resemblance to one another, were in the habit of shaving at the same barber shop.—Not long ago one of the brothers entered the shop early in the morning, and was duly shaved by a German who had been at work in the shop for a day or two. About noon another brother came in and underwent a similar operation at the hands of the barber. In the evening the third brother made his appearance, when the man dropped his razor in astonishment and exclaimed:

"Well, mine Cott, dat man hash de fastest beard I never saw. I shave dis mornin, shaves him at dinner times, and he gomes now mit his beard so long as it never vash!"

Civil Officers Re-appointed by Gen. Canby.

The Intendant and Wardens of the town of Blackville, whose terms of office expired on the 10th inst., have been re-appointed by Gen. Canby, and will continue in the exercise of their official functions as heretofore. We think the order is an intimation that no changes of officers will be made where the incumbents are prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties.—*Columbia Chronicle*

CAN WE EDUCATE THE NEGRO?

From the New York Round Table, (Republican.)

Education is the only legitimate basis for the suffrage. It is the habit of men who strain for notoriety by advocating extremes to obscure by clouds of rhetoric the simple fundamental truths which ought, for the sake of good government, to be kept clearly in view. Americans are said to be habitually dazzled by success and to despise history, but they cannot avert, by ignoring the consequences, that reason and experience ensue as results of a given line of policy. Nothing is more certain than that the lower the average intelligence of its electors, the lower will be the character of a representative assembly. The character of our National Government has been sinking for a quarter of a century in obedience to this law. The Congressional standards of morality, intellect, and culture have depreciated in about the same relative degree. Ignorant immigration, the corruption of cities, the universal and debasing pursuit of mere wealth—in the absence of other attainable objects of ambition—are among the causes of a degeneracy which intelligent people cannot fail to see, and which, if candid, they freely admit. At this juncture, when the weaknesses and dangers which subtract from the benefits of our system are already augmented to an alarming degree—a degree which leads many of our wisest thinkers to despair of the permanent success of that system—it is deliberately proposed to take a step which, by vastly increasing the collective ignorance of constituencies, promises to aggravate in a similar ration the evils thus deplored. It is proposed to admit to the franchise something like a million of colored men, most of them emancipated slaves, and to leaven our already deteriorating national assembly with the elements such a measure is calculated to produce.—That this can be done, and the national edifice still hold together for some time longer, may be possible enough. The discontent that comes of conscious degradation is, perhaps, an essential precursor of revolution, and a community which accepts with complacency—or with cynical apathy—the presence in Congress of thieves, gamblers and pugilists, may assent to their association with new members quite probably their superiors in morality, if not in the color of their skins. But the difference which might tolerate such a condition of things would be unlikely to last. Those who wish to retain power seldom weigh or take heed of the ultimate consequences to others of the measures they adopt for the purpose. The ignorance of the great mass of American voters—even if we claim for them superiority over the commonality of other nations—on subjects of ethnology and historical analogy, is almost as great as their ignorance of political economy; and the exhaustion of a great war, the stress of fanaticism, the reluctance of the dominant party to forego aught which may protect its tenure, and a certain sympathy for the much wronged black race, unite with this ignorance to gain the popular assent to a measure whose proportions and significance the popular mind does not understand. But the instincts of race are strong and with the uneducated they are apt to run into bitter prejudice. The more we lower representative assembly—and the process seems a graduated inevitability—the greater the risk that this prejudice, now half smothered, will burst into angry flames. White men will never consent, in the long run, to be *ruled* by black men; and the conflict once begun, where will it end, and how?

Among certain classes of the community, hatred for the negro is a universal passion—a passion which at one time under strong and misguided excitement, led in New York, to deplorable excesses. Whether right or wrong, this passion exists. It may be a salutary instinct, it may be an unreasonable prejudice; but be this as it may, the sentiment must be taken into account by those who would rightly calculate social forces or construct political innovations.—Suppose, now, to the population of New York should be added an equal number of negroes, or, to perfect the intended analogy, a greater number in some wards, a lesser in others, so that on the whole the two races should be numerically balanced. Suppose, further, the franchise to be conferred equally upon all. The political result would then be what it is proposed to bring about in some of the States of the Union. How long would it last in one case; and how long is it likely to last in the other? Mr. Lincoln, with his homely sagacity, perceived all the difficulties of a reply. He has left upon record distinct and explicit warnings against the concession of the suffrage to the black race. He knew the question must arise; that its decision in the affirmative would be strongly in the interest of the dominant party; that such a decision could never harmoniously and peacefully be carried into effect; and to escape the difficulties of the problem, he contemplated wholesale deportation. Are our present Republican leaders wiser than he?—This will hardly be admitted, but the inference from their proposed action must be that they think so. Like many others of their countrymen, men like Mr. Wade, appear to believe that because the war is over, and the Union preserved, the Millennium is at hand. Perhaps it is; but in the meantime mankind, with their hopes and fears, their passions and their interest, are just what they were before. Immigration is adding to the proportion of ignorance and stupidity among the laboring classes rather faster than education is diminishing them, and in this respect we are worse, not better, off than before the war—which is not a condition favorable to the division of political power between antagonistic races; but otherwise, save in a growing popular impatience of constitutional restraints, or rather, perhaps, we should say, a growing popular; indifference to their disregard by public men, we are substantially unchanged. The number of people who hate slavery without loving the negro is probably what it was five years ago—no more, no less.—The specious plea that the black man must be armed with a vote for self-protection is perhaps more generally believed in than heretofore; that this means the protection of the Radical party may be less commonly suspected. Our own conviction has been, and still is, that just as slavery did more harm (if less wrong) to the whites than to the blacks, so will the franchise in black hands do more harm to the latter than the former. The experiment may not end, as some predict, in the absolute destruction of the negro race; but so long as whites and blacks are what they are on this continent, so long do we believe their permanent and peaceful association upon the basis of enforced social and political equality to be utterly hopeless and impossible.

Why, then, can we not educate the negro? The question is natural, plausible, and humane. Why not? The objection lies in one of the most amazing discrepancies that has ever existed between theory and practice. It is said that we can form no just idea of the negro's capacity for development, because of the protracted oppression to which they have been subjected. This seems rational enough; but we cannot forget that for centuries the African race, master of its own destinies upon its own continent, has made no progress whatever, but remains sunk in the very lowest depths of barbarism. All that can be said to this is that contact, association, mingling with a higher race, will produce different results. But morally, intellectually, and physically, this contact, while only temporarily a benefit to the inferior, seems invariably to be a detriment to the superior race. Are nations to be expected collectively to submit to a degradation from which individuals are justified in shrinking? The condition of the mongrels in Mexico is a solemn warning against an admixture which ends only in destruction. It is true that opposite races are not compelled to intermarry because they vote together; yet this, which sounds conclusive, means little or nothing. The Spaniards sufficiently despised the Indians at the time of the conquest in Mexico, but the bloods were mingled notwithstanding, to produce what we now see. Perhaps it might be well to let the negro alone for a while. Perhaps it would be well, before undertaking either to educate or enfranchise him, to try to educate those who already have the suffrage. The number of grossly ignorant persons who vote is increasing, and increasing relatively to the whole vote thrown. Already the intellect, the taste, the culture of the country are swamped, and count for little or nothing in its government or progress. Is it wise to carry this state of things still further—to place all power still more unreservedly in the hands of the ignorant, the debased, and the needy. Possibly, it is inevitable. Perhaps it is altogether inseparable from institutions like ours that they should develop downwards in progressive decadence until the lowest deep is attained, and the nation is ripe for despotism. We would gladly hope for better things; but when agrarianism is proposed as a bait to the populace by a leader of one faction, and repudiation is similarly suggested by a leader of the other, we cannot doubt that the country is almost prepared to accept extension of the franchise in any and every direction, regardless of education or consequences, and can see little promise in the future, or at least, until our craze or mob-worship has run its feverish course, and brought its usual fruits.

Wages in Belgium.

The following are the present current daily wages of Belgium, as stated in our currency:

	Cts.		Cts.
Stone Masons	20	to	40
Forgemen	60	to	1 40
Bakers	20	to	40
Shoemakers	40	to	60
Tailors	50	to	63
Tailors, cutters	80	to	1 00
Coachmakers	40	to	60
Servants, men	20	to	40
Do women	20	to	30
Butchers	40	to	60
Glovemakers	60	to	80
Hatters	40	to	60
Cabinetmakers	40	to	80
Glaziers	20	to	40
House Carpenters	40	to	60
Farm Servants	20	to	25
Locksmiths	40	to	60
Stovemakers	20	to	50
Bookbinders	40	to	60
Wo. Lacemakers	20	to	40
Pressmen	40	to	70
Compositors	80	to	1 20
Clerks	80	to	1 00
Shirtmakers	20	to	40
Watchmakers	40	to	80
Jewellers	80	to	1 60
Brassworkers	60	to	80
Harness makers	40	to	60
House Painters	40	to	70
Roofmakers	40	to	60
Upholsterers	40	to	50
Pantry Cooks	20	to	40
Porcelain	40	to	60
Lampmakers	40	to	60
Plasterers	20	to	50
Laborers	20	to	50
Pavers	20	to	40
Coopers	30	to	50
Glasemakers	80	to	1 20
Gardners	40	to	50
Dressmakers	20	to	40
Cigarmakers	30	to	50
Cutters	40	to	80
Chief Conductor, (year,)			$360
Asst. do., do			320
Stoker			240

Upon the above compilation of prices, from correspondence of the Philadelphia Press, may be added the following comments, which will interest the industrial classes generally:

These are very low wages; but beef is only ninety centimes (say fifteen or sixteen cents) a pound; but tea is one franc and a half per pound. Potatoes are sold by weight, as they should be everywhere, and cost twelve francs for a sack of two hundred pounds; and bread if twenty centimes (one-fifth of a franc) per pound, and the Government s